

# *Sheep and Goat Raiser*

The Ranch Magazine

20c

NOVEMBER, 1951



EL PASO

**ANNUAL CONVENTION ISSUE**  
**Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association**  
**Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention**  
**El Paso, Texas**                      **November 5-7, 1951**

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As a livestock man you know there's no profit in feeding worms. And that's just what you are doing, unless you rid your sheep and goats of internal parasites.

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A protective agent against hemorrhagic losses and mixed infection losses.

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R. E. Taylor, Jr., Gen. Mgr.

**CROCKETT LABORATORIES CO.**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



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The important contributions made by Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers to our nation's economy increases substantially each year. As our strength grows, the favorable attention of manufacturers everywhere is attracted to the varied uses of your quality wool and mohair products.

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Most of the leading ranchmen of the Southwest get and read this magazine. These are the most aggressive ranchmen in the business today — and have you noticed that it is these ranchmen doing most of the buying of West Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado ranch lands? You can contact these ranchmen through the classified section of this magazine

## RANCH LANDS

### New Mexico Ranches

14,200 ACRES, near Vaughn, New Mexico. 7 good wells, part net fencing, excellent rolling gramma grass country. Some improvements, ideal location. Part minerals. Price \$18.00 an acre or can sell 7,200 acres separate.

19,000 acres, deeded land. Vicinity of Santa Fe. Not rough, on paved highway, four pastures, two traps, well watered. Modern rock house. Exceptional buy. Price \$10.50 per acre.

4,500 acres, deeded land. South Central New Mexico. Fine gramma grass country, sufficient protection afforded by small hills. Situated on pavement. Modern four bedroom ranch house near school, church and small town. About 1/3 mineral rights. Price \$25.00 an acre.

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10,600 acres deeded and 6,000 acres leased. Some smooth and some rough, with good protection. Well watered and fenced in different pastures. Price \$15.00 per acre for deeded land and 29% down will handle.

18,000 ACRE ranch with 9,300 acres deeded, balance State & Taylor lease. 20 miles of good town. 6 room house, well watered by river, wells and tanks. Some rough country affords good winter protection. Gravel road, school bus, daily mail. Price, \$20.00 per acre. 20% down, balance terms. 1/3 minerals.

10,300 ACRES, near Walsenburg, 7,400 acres deeded, balance cheap lease. Lots of water, creeks, springs, wells and dams. Good grass country with protection. Modern 5 room house, full basement, hardwood floors, large barn. Blue grass lawn. Price \$20.00 per acre for deeded land. Some minerals. Half cash.

See us for information on these ranches or others we have listed.

NOTICE: WE HAVE MOVED OUR OFFICE FROM THE RUST BUILDING TO 127 SOUTH IRVING.

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6,600 ACRES, extra good, plenty deer and turkey — \$35.00 per acre.  
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IMPROVED RANCHES in western South Dakota. Plenty of grass and water. Priced from \$15 to \$25 per acre. O. G. NORDROLD, 820 Main, Grand Junction, Colorado.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA — Western Arkansas Native grass land, \$7.50 per acre. Improved farms, permanent pastures, \$25,000 and down. SIMMONS REAL ESTATE, Westville, Okla.

FIVE ACRES  
In North San Angelo. 5 acres with two-bedroom rock veneer home, large barn, good water, unlimited supply, fine soil. This would be ideal for a stock dealer. Has existing G. I. loan which can be assumed.

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San Angelo, Texas  
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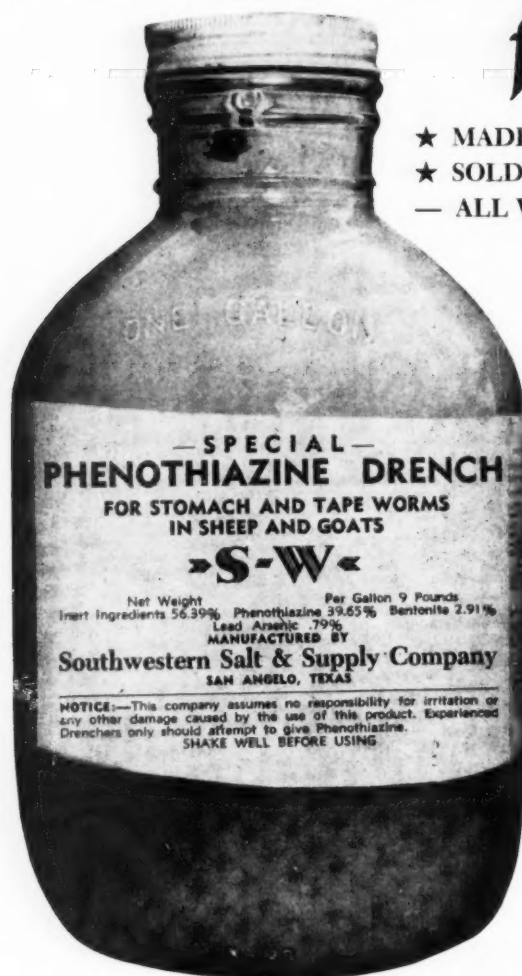
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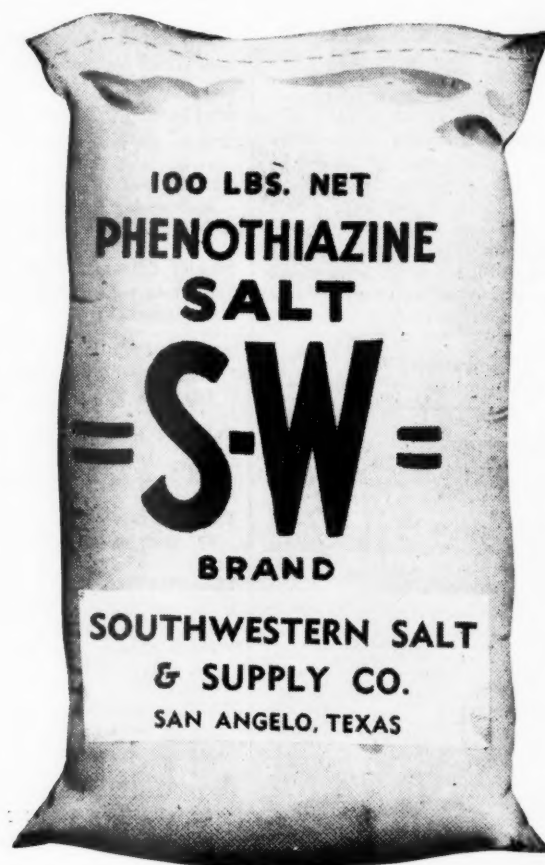
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# Sheep and Goat Raiser

THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

Established August 1920

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

## SHEEP and GOAT RAISERS, MAGAZINE

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HOTEL CACTUS BUILDING  
SAN ANGELO, TEXASH. M. PHILLIPS, EDITOR  
MRS. LUCILLE CHAPMAN, Business Mgr.  
SUE FLANAGAN, Associate

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50 cents per year to members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. This is one-half the regular advertised price of \$1 per year to non-members; it is a voluntary payment and is included in the dues to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association which furnishes each member the magazine as part of its services. Dues of 25 cents per bag of wool and mohair are usually deducted by warehouse or grower at sale time.

Non-member subscriptions should be sent to Magazine Office direct. Dues to Association Office.

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### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 of THE SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER

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County of Tom Green  
State of Texas

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. M. Phillips, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher and editor of the Sheep and Goat Raiser and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of the form to-wit:

That the name and address of the publisher, owner and editor is H. M. Phillips, San Angelo, Texas. Managing Editor, none. Business Manager, Mrs. Lucille Chapman.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, or other securities are: None.

H. M. PHILLIPS, Editor  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of September, 1951.

Lucille Hopkins, Notary Public  
(Seal)

## Grazings . .

BY THE EDITOR

### THE OUTLOOK

ELIMINATING the uncertainty caused by the lack of rainfall in the southwest, the outlook for 1952 is just about as follows: Obviously the drought picture cannot be discounted and to growers of livestock in the southwestern ranges this is the predominating factor for planning during the next six or eight months. However, with due allowance for the drought set-up, the picture is developed. Business will be good and better. Both wool and mohair will maintain excellent price position; sheep will become increasingly scarcer and probably increasingly dearer. There appears to be no reason why the mohair market should weaken or Angora goats become less in demand. The odds are that modestly higher prices (on everything) are in the offing during the next few months.

### Truman For 52?

Contrary to most people's beliefs, Truman is not expecting to run again. About the only people who desire Truman to retain his job are office holders who have waxed fat, legally and illegally, during the long term of "New Deal" and "Fair Deal" domination.

### Big Army and Its Influence On Wool

A four-million-man army is almost a certainty. This exerts some influence on the domestic wool market but not as much as was generally thought. The domestic wool market continues to be dominated by foreign markets and the biggest competition to domestic wool is not synthetics but imports of foreign wool. Even wool promotion in domestic markets is financed mainly and greatly influenced by foreign funds.

### Taxes

Taxes will continue to eat a bigger slice of the ranchman's income. Few ranch estates are properly protected against disastrous inheritance taxes. Estate planning is neglected by most ranch families, a major mistake. See your local banker.

### War

War in Korea is expected to end suddenly. Figures indicate that the American casualties are running thirteen times as high as all other countries represented in the U.N. Now, not content with playing Santa Claus with American dollars, our leaders seem to be playing Santa Claus with American lives.

To satisfy public demand, the Administration may maneuver a Korean truce at any moment, which will be a subterfuge and mean nothing. The cold war will continue until . . .

### OUR FRONT COVER

THIS FINE picture made by the El Paso Sunland Club, shows the growing skyline of El Paso, Sheep and Goat Raisers' 1951 convention city, and the neighboring metropolis of Juarez, Mexico. The photograph was made from a vantage point on Mount Franklin.

### WOOL PRICES

ONE OF the immediate results of the sharp advance in the Australian wool market and the sympathetic advance in the domestic market was the early October withdrawal of 1952 lines of cloth by many of the American mills, including the American Wool Company. The increase on better class of wool on the Australian market was from thirty to forty per cent over a month previous.

Just as the producers and dealers were puzzled by the sacrificial prices to which wool had plunged, so were they equally surprised and uncertain as to the reason for the sudden reversal in the Australian situation. Some claim that rumors about devaluation of the Sterling was a great factor in the market change; others declare that the eagerness of foreign nations to buy wool in view of the uncertain war situation was the determining factor. These nations at current prices can manufacture garments and undersell those made in the United States.

It has been pointed out that the recent rise in the wool market may have an adverse effect upon the marketing of wool by decreasing the amount of wool used in garments manufactured and increasing the amount of synthetics. This of course will hurt both the domestic and Australian producers. Prices of synthetics are generally rather stable while the violent fluctuation in the wool market in recent months is becoming of increasing concern to the manufacturer who has to plan a long time ahead.

It is reported that the Quartermaster of the Army is planning to spend \$181,785,000 on wool for stockpiling purposes and for eleven million yards of cloth. This has been known for quite a while and is discounted as a factor in the recent jump in the wool market.

### AUSTRALIAN SHEEP INDUSTRY CHANGES

(See Story, Pages 18 to 23)

WE TAKE it that you are aware that there have been many changes in the Australian sheep and wool industry since the article was written. The figures given in the article refer principally to the 1949-50 financial year. The yield from wool for the 1950-51 year which ended June 30 last was \$A636,330,574, two and one-half times the yield for the previous year. The average price was 144.94 pence per pound as compared with 63.35 pence for the previous year. The number of bales marketed was just over 3½ million. Wool reached a new record during the year, namely, 427 pence per pound.

Another noteworthy change was the fact that a ram at the Sydney stud sheep sales brought \$A4,200—also a record price.

The total number of sheep in Australia is now approximately 115,000,000 as compared with the figure of 108,000,000 indicated in the article.

—Norman McRae,  
Australian News Bureau



## FROM ASSOCIATION OFFICE . . .

### LABOR COMMITTEE APPOINTED

THIS ASSOCIATION is joining with the Texas Farm Bureau Federation in an effort to develop a practical and workable solution to the farm labor situation before Congress convenes in January.

Five Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers have been appointed to serve on a committee to draw up such recommendations as they feel should be included by any new labor law. The ranchmen are: Chairman, Willie B. Wilson; Bryan Hunt, Charles Schreiner, III, Roger Gillis and Penrose Metcalfe. This committee will meet during the annual convention at El Paso, November 5-7.

The Texas Farm Bureau has been very active in moves now under way to improve the situation. A labor conference in connection with the annual convention of the Bureau will be held November 19-21.

### FREIGHT RATES GRANTED

The railroad injunction to appeal the drought freight rates was thrown out at an Austin hearing and the rates have been granted.

The emergency rates, to apply from October 1 through March 31, 1952 cut 50 per cent off the freight rates on all kinds of hay and 33 1/3 per cent off on cotton seed cake and meal, cotton hulls, and peanut hulls.

### WOOL CEILING DROP ANTICIPATED

Fred Earwood of Sonora and Horace Fawcett of Del Rio returned the last of October from Washington. They are members of the Wool Growers' Industry Advisory Committee from Texas, and made the trip to the nation's capital to study the contemplated reduced ceiling on wool.

If the lowered ceilings go into effect it will mean about 22 cents a pound less at the grower's level on average 12-months wool with 60 per cent shrink.

Wools are currently selling at far below the contemplated ceilings so the effect would not be felt too heavily among growers. However, the Texas representatives went on record as opposing the move and were joined by wool top makers and dealers.

On a 60 per cent shrink basis, the original \$3.35 ceiling would mean \$1.30 a pound in the grease. The proposed \$2.79 ceiling would mean \$1.08 in the grease.

### PORTLAND TRAIN RESERVATIONS STILL AVAILABLE

To date about 50 reservations are confirmed on the special cars to Portland, Oregon and the National Wool Growers Convention, December 4-7. The train will leave San Angelo at three o'clock in the morning December 1 and will arrive at Oakland, California at five p. m. the following day. The train will leave Oakland at December 3 at 8:09 a. m. and arrive in Portland at 8:45 p. m. that night.

The return trip will leave Portland at 10:10 o'clock Friday night, December 7, and arrive in Oakland at 8:35 p. m. Saturday. There will be a two night and one day layover in Portland and San Francisco. At 7:45 a. m. Monday, December 10, the train leaves Oakland for San Angelo and arrives at midnight, December 11, at the Texas destination.

The following round trip fares have been quoted by the railroad: one person in compartment \$296.34; two in compartment, \$234.50 each; one in drawing room, \$361.29; two in drawing room, \$261.15 each. Rates in regular Pullman berths are slightly less.

### RACKET IN BRACKETT — RAIN

IN BRACKETTVILLE, one of the drought strongholds, up to six inches of rain fell October 28, allowing the streams in that section to run for the first time in 18 months.

Heavy rains were general in Kinney, Val Verde and Edwards Counties. At Del Rio the gauge recorded up to 1.62 inches. Carta Valley got four inches. In the San Angelo vicinity about a quarter of an inch fell. North and south of San Angelo rains were heavier and some places received up to 1.80 inches.

Winter grazing prospects in the ranch country will be greatly helped by the general rainfall . . . still not a drought breaker, however.

## The President's Message to The Association Membership

AS THIS is the last issue of the official publication to reach you before our annual convention I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the office personnel, the directors and the entire industry for the generous support which has been given me during my tenure of office. New officers will be elected to guide your Association during the coming year and I hope and feel sure that your new leaders will be given the same unselfish cooperation that I have so fortunately received.

As the annual convention of your Association is the most important meeting during the year I urge that every member of the Association make every possible effort to attend this year's convention to be held in El Paso, November 5-6-7. Attendance at one of these conventions tends to give a member a broader view of the Association work and a deeper realization of the necessity of an organization to bind the growers together and to focus effort into active and effective endeavor.

That the problems of the future are many and serious cannot be denied and I feel that the Association holds

the key to the solution of many of our problems. The support of every grower in the sheep and goat industry is needed by the Association and the whole-heartedness of that support will determine the effectiveness of its work in the future as it has in the past.

I will leave the enumeration of the many activities of the Association during the past year to my annual report which I will give before the Association at El Paso and this will be carried in the next issue of the magazine. Of course we have fallen short of our expectations but I know and hope that you will realize we have worked earnestly to accomplish everything that we could to benefit the producers of sheep and goats. I hope that that which has been accomplished will prove to be a stepping stone to even more beneficial results and a worthwhile guide to succeeding leaders.

Again I want to urge every producer to attend the Association's annual meeting and to continue the support of the Association during the next and succeeding years.

My best wishes to all of you.

FRANK RODDIE

## Officers of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association



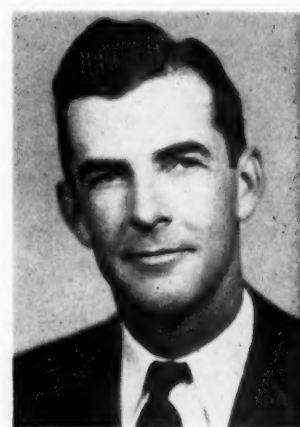
FRANK RODDIE  
President



JOHNNY WILLIAMS  
Vice-President



PENROSE METCALFE  
Vice-President



ERNEST WILLIAMS  
Secretary

# San Angelo Makes Bid for 1952 Convention

SAN ANGELO business men and Chamber of Commerce representatives will invade El Paso, November 5-7, to extend a genuine western invitation to members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association to hold their 1952 convention in San Angelo.

San Angelo will invite the members of the Sheep and Goat Raisers to come to the "Capital" of their industry. This title is substantiated by the fact that San Angelo is the largest inland wool center in the world. Located in the heart of the sheep and goat industry, the city is the home of many national and statewide organizations serving the industry, as well as a warehousing and marketing center.

Many business men declare that the Sheep and Goat Raiser convention is the most beneficial one that the city of San Angelo obtains, because it brings into the city the people who actually built it — for San Angelo was founded upon the ranch industry. The Fort established on the Conchos in 1868 was for the purpose of protecting the settlers with livestock interests from the Indians.

The state convention has not been held in San Angelo for four years and the citizens are anxious to again be hosts to their ranch friends.

The area served by San Angelo is

larger than many of the smaller states in the Union. The trade area, covering 26 counties and encompassing more than 50,000 square miles, is larger than the state of Ohio. In this great section of the Edwards Plateau is one of the most productive livestock growing regions of the world, the backbone of which is fine wool, mohair and lambs. In addition, practically every ranchman is also a cattleman. No section of the nation produces finer livestock. The growing of small

grain on the farms and ranches supplements the income of many primarily interested in livestock. Cotton, also, is now an important crop in this sector.

About 12 per cent of the nation's sheep, which is more than that of Wyoming and Montana combined, creating a yearly revenue of 20 to 25 million dollars, are produced in the San Angelo country. Eighty per cent of the nation's Angora goats are raised in and around the area and with their

mohair produce about 12 million dollars for ranchmen each year.

The wool warehouse commission system as it is now handled in Texas was developed in the San Angelo area. There are nine warehouses in San Angelo with a total capacity of over 25 million pounds of wool annually. Wool merchants of the East with their 30 to 40 representatives look upon San Angelo as the focal point for their operation. Many make the city their home.

San Angelo has been a leader in encouraging the development of fine breeding stock. The San Angelo Rambouillet Sheep Show and Sale is known throughout the sheep industry as one of the best. The San Angelo Fat Stock Show and Rodeo is also an annual event which encourages the best in livestock and in recreation.

In addition to the many natural advantages San Angelo holds as great livestock center, the wool capital is becoming a livestock marketing center with two large livestock auction rings, an immense feed yard and a packing plant that is steadily developing.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and several other livestock organizations have

(Continued on page 10)

## Mayor Rust Extends Invitation For San Angelo

WE IN San Angelo take this means of extending to you, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, a most cordial and urgent invitation to meet in San Angelo at your next opportunity.

Being undisputedly the largest inland wool center in America makes us feel justified in receiving your favorable consideration in this matter.

Our hotels are adequate, our Chamber of Commerce is prepared, our city and our citizens are most anxious to have an opportunity to entertain you and will promise you a most enjoyable convention.

Cordially yours,

ARMISTEAD RUST

Mayor, City of San Angelo

**YOU ARE  
ALWAYS  
WELCOME  
IN  
SAN  
ANGELO**



**YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HOLD YOUR  
1952 CONVENTION IN SAN ANGELO**

San Angelo is proud to be the home of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Headquarters, and wants you to be at home when you are in town . . . WE'LL LOOK FOR YOU IN FIFTY - TWO.

**THE SAN ANGELO BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT  
(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)**

# Annual Convention Programs Are Outlined

THE FOLLOWING schedules have been planned by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser officials for the meetings and entertainment of members attending the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention:

## Program - Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc. El Paso, Texas

### NOVEMBER 5, 1951

8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. - Registration Hotel Paso Del Norte  
1:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M. - Informal Meeting of Board of Directors  
Ball Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
3:30 P. M. - Meeting of Budget Committee  
4:00 P. M. - Meeting of Ranch Labor Committee  
6:30 P. M. - Dinner for Texas Wool & Mohair Warehousemen and  
Buyers - Sponsored by Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers'  
Association Spanish Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte

### NOVEMBER 6, 1951

9:00 A. M. - Call to order by President Roddie  
Ball Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Invocation - Rev. Gene Spearman, Associate Pastor,  
First Baptist Church, El Paso  
Address of Welcome - Dick F. Davis, President, El Paso  
Chamber of Commerce  
Response to Welcome - Walter Pfluger, Eden, Texas  
Report of President  
Report of Secretary  
Address - Hon. Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas  
Election of Committee to Nominate Directors for 1952  
Noon Recess  
2:00 P. M. - Movie: "Story of Phenothiazine"  
General Meeting Ball Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Address - W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon, President,  
National Wool Growers Association  
Mohair Market Research Program -  
Dr. F. L. Thompson, Commodity Marketing  
Association, New York City  
Report of Traffic Counsel - Chas. A. Stewart  
6:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M. - Buffet Dinner Chamber of Commerce,  
310 San Francisco St.  
9:00 P. M. to 12:00 Midnight - Dance Ball Room,  
Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Dinner and Dance given by:  
Peyton Packing Company  
Southwestern Irrigated Cotton  
Growers Association  
Tornillo Cotton Oil Company  
Western Cotton Oil Company  
(Anderson-Clayton Company)

### NOVEMBER 7, 1951

9:00 A. M. - Movie: "Big Idea"  
General Meeting Ball Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Address - Floyd Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico, Presi-  
dent, New Mexico Wool Growers Association  
Address - Hon. Ken Regan, Midland, Member of  
Congress, 16th District  
Report of Ranch Labor Committee  
Report of Woman's Auxiliary - Mrs. R. L. Walker,  
Fort Stockton, Texas  
Noon Recess  
2:00 P. M. - Business Session Ball Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Address - Hon. John C. White, Austin, Commissioner,  
State Department of Agriculture  
Report of Nominating Committee  
Report of All Standing and Special Committees  
Report of General Resolutions Committee  
Election of 1952 Officers  
Selection of 1952 Convention City  
Adjourn  
3:00 P. M. - Meeting of 1952 Board of Directors

## Annual Program Woman's Auxiliary of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

### NOVEMBER 5, 1951

5:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. - Registration Lobby  
Hotel Paso Del Norte

### NOVEMBER 6, 1951

10:30 A. M. - Presentation of State "Make It Yourself with Wool"  
Winners and Style Show Popular Dry Goods Company  
11:30 A. M. - Coffee Popular Dry Goods Company  
(Style Show and Coffee compliments of Popular Dry  
Goods Company)  
2:00 P. M. - General Meeting Garden Room,  
Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Call to Order - Mrs. R. W. Walker, President,  
Fort Stockton  
Address of Welcome - Mrs. Woody Wilson, El Paso  
Response to Welcome - Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Ft. Worth  
Song by Wool & Mohair Shepherdess  
of Texas Miss Jeannene Thompson, Ozona  
Piano Accompanist Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Sonora  
Reading of Minutes of Last Quarterly Meeting  
Reports of Officers and Committees  
1st Vice President Mrs. W. B. Wilson, San Angelo  
2nd Vice President Mrs. Lance Sears, Sweetwater  
Secretary Mrs. Frank Fulk, Ft. Stockton  
Treasurer Mrs. Leo Richardson, Iraan  
Parliamentarian Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Ft. Worth  
Historian Mrs. Hondo Crouch, Fredericksburg  
Legislative Mrs. E. S. Mayer, Sonora  
Program Mrs. Worth Evans, Ft. Davis  
Mutton and Chevron Mrs. H. C. Noelke  
San Angelo  
Finance Mrs. J. S. Farmer, Junction  
Publicity Miss Sue Flanagan, San Angelo  
National Auxiliary Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman  
Nominating Mrs. M. C. Puckett, Chairman,  
Ft. Stockton

### Adjourn

Coke Party Garden Room  
Mrs. R. L. Walker and Mrs. Frank Fulk, Hostesses  
6:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M. - Buffet Dinner Chamber of Commerce,  
310 San Francisco St.  
9:00 P. M. to 12:00 Midnight - Dance Ball Room,  
Hotel Paso Del Norte

Dinner and Dance Given by:  
Peyton Packing Company  
Southwestern Irrigated Cotton  
Growers Association  
Tornillo Cotton Oil Company  
Western Cotton Oil Company  
(Anderson-Clayton Company)

### NOVEMBER 7, 1951

9:00 A. M. - Coffee Garden Room, Hotel Paso Del Norte  
Mrs. Worth Evans, Hostess  
General Meeting Garden Room  
Reading of Minutes of Last Meeting  
Unfinished Business  
New Business  
Report of Resolutions Committee  
President's Report  
Election of Officers  
Installation of Officers



## EL PASO

## Pass of the North Is Vital Southwest Hub

WHEN YOU commence contemplating the reasons for El Paso's creation, growth, and continued prosperity, you immediately think of that magic aliteration, the city's four big C's—Cattle, Copper, Climate, and Cotton.

Climate, it would seem, would have to be the first big C in chronological order, but as this factor was not exploited until the turn of the present century, the honor of being the first C in El Paso's scheme of being is relegated to Cattle, the entire ranching industry of the area is referred to. This would include beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and goats.

El Paso's livestock trade dates back to the days of the Santa Fe Trail. Wagon trains traversing that route to Chihuahua City invariably were accompanied by flocks of cattle or sheep. Livestock was thus one of the first forms of commerce carried on at the Pass of the North. Since those ancient days, El Paso has grown and changed enormously. It now bears little resemblance to the Spanish community which was once located at the pass.

The community now is considered one of the leading cities of the Southwest. With a metropolitan population (El Paso County) of some 200,000 people, El Paso is the largest city in a tremendous area bounded by Los Angeles, Denver, Ft. Worth, San Antonio, and Mexico City—an area about as large as all the states east of the Mississippi River. The city is the focal point of wholesale and retail trade for most of this vast domain; it is the banking and financial center for a large area north and south of the Mexican border; it is an important international port between the United States and Mexico and the area's favorable year around climate brings many tourists and visitors into the region, where national parks and monu-

ments head a long list of interesting scenic attractions.

And, of course, El Paso also serves as a shipping center for a huge portion of this area's ranching industry. For this purpose, the city has two large stockyards—El Paso Union and Zeigler Union. Also located at the Pass City is one nationally known packing house, Peyton, as well as branches of such large meat firms as Armour, Swift and Wilson.

One of the biggest features of the livestock industry at El Paso is the annual Southwestern Livestock Show and Championship Rodeo. Staged dur-

(Continued on page 10)

### • a helping hand

At one time or another, many a rancher has found himself in need of "a helping hand". Ranchers have often looked to the State National Bank for assistance in overcoming their many range problems. It has been a privilege of The State National Bank to help in building this important industry through the years.

#### THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO

CORNER SAN ANTONIO ST. AT OREGON  
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



## Howdy Ranchmen!

Glad You're  
Coming Our  
Way!



### EL PASO --- the Pass of the North . . .

. . . was an old meeting place of two civilizations when Plymouth Rock was young!

Grown from a frontier trading post to a modern ranching, agricultural and industrial center El Paso is happy to be the modern meeting place of the ranchmen.

El Paso is famous for its convenient, friendly Hotel hospitality. You're welcome any time!

### The Ranchers' Bank

It's GOOD business to DO business with the bank that understands the ranchers' problems and is anxious to help him make his operations more profitable. You'll always find a most cordial welcome at this progressive southwestern bank.

**EL PASO**  
★ ★ NATIONAL ★ ★  
*The friendly BANK*  
TEXAS & STANTON • EL PASO, TEXAS

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**HILTON HOTEL**  
Carl Prather, Mgr.

**CORTEZ HOTEL**  
Jack Gregory, Mgr.

**PASO DEL NORTE**  
R. L. Miller, Jr., Mgr.

**GATEWAY HOTEL**  
Carl Harper, Mgr.

**KNOX HOTEL**  
Joe T. Tooley, Mgr.

**HOTELS ST. REGIS  
& LAUGHLIN**  
C. Price Williams, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL HOTEL**  
Jack Osborne, Mgr.

**HOTEL McCOY**  
Ted Moore, Mgr.

**HOTEL FISHER**  
Jerry Polanco, Mgr.

EL PASO HOTEL ASSOCIATION

## Pass of the North

(Continued from page 9)

ing February in the city's enormous municipal Coliseum, this show annually attracts animals and exhibits from states throughout the Southwest and spectators from all states of the

nation. Sheep and goats as well as cattle are shown, and rich premiums go to winners.

It is interesting to note that the man who is credited with being El Paso's first permanent settler was a rancher. Juan Maria Ponce de Leon in 1827 obtained title to about 500 acres of land on the north bank of the Rio Grande at the Pass of the North. Prior to his coming, all settlement had been on the Mexican side of the river. Juan developed his 500 acres into a very prosperous ranch, and his holdings ultimately became the site of what is now El Paso.

But El Paso does far more than engage solely in the livestock industry. It has its other three big C's, and one of these, climate, is responsible for bringing an estimated \$25,000,000 tourist trade to the city annually.

Situated at about 4000 feet above sea level, El Paso has a great asset in its healthful climate. The area is basically warm and dry; humidity is extremely low. An outstanding characteristic of the city's climate is the great amount of time the sun shines each year. Records of the United States Weather Bureau show that the city has sunshine 80 per cent of the time possible. There are on the average only 34 cloudy days per year. The temperature is relatively mild, averaging 62 degrees annually, with monthly averages ranging from 43.6 in January to 79.1 in July.

El Paso is fortunate in being virtually free from blizzards, cyclones, or other inclement weather which might prove detrimental to trade and industry. The climate is highly recommend-

ed by medical authorities for its health giving attributes. Many people who suffer with various pulmonary diseases, such as asthma and tuberculosis, move to El Paso to regain their health.

With this wondrous climate as a background, El Paso regards the tourist trade as big business. The city and general area offer many attractions to tourists who come from all parts of the country. El Paso has many fine hotels and tourist courts. It claims to have the first modern tourist court built in America, and now the second largest court in the country is located at the city.

An enumeration and elaboration of the scenic attractions of the area would entail several volumes. However, a list of the more famous would include the old Spanish and Indian missions, Carlsbad Caverns, White Sands, Indian reservations, Big Bend National Park, Elephant Butte Reservoir, Cristo Rey, and the city's Scenic Drive. And across the Rio Grande in Juarez, in addition to the gaudy array of night clubs, there is the Plaza de Toros, the public market, Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe Mission, and the Custom House.

El Paso also sponsors many annual events designed to draw visitors — and for the plain purpose of its people having fun. Foremost among these is the Sun Carnival staged annually during the last week of December. The mid-winter carnival originated 16 years ago through the cooperative efforts of several of El Paso's civic clubs. Members of the clubs felt that their city deserved special recognition on the map of the country and stated as qualifications for this reasoning that the area boasts one of the most varied and beautiful landscapes to be found, the oldest historical background in the country, and a sun-golden climate which invites outdoor sports and entertainment from January through December.

The carnival's main features are the

coronation of the Queen and the ensuing ball, the huge parade on New Year's morn, and the Sun Bowl football game. And then there are such sidelights as basketball and tennis tournaments, street dances, bullfights (in Jaurcz), sun-tan contest, art exhibits, symphonies, and myriad other activities.

Anyone who attempts to peer into El Paso's future is restrained by the fact that much of the economic growth in this city during the past decade was thought impossible 10 years ago. This means that an observer cannot confidently anticipate the economic development in this area in the next few years. One can be assured, however, that the city will continue to grow in population, financial resources, the output of goods and services, employment and income, and as a market for consumer goods.

The outlook for economic growth in El Paso and vicinity probably was more aptly expressed recently by an El Paso businessman who said, "One of our greatest assets is our optimism. We don't know many things that can't be done."

## San Angelo Bids

(Continued from page 7)

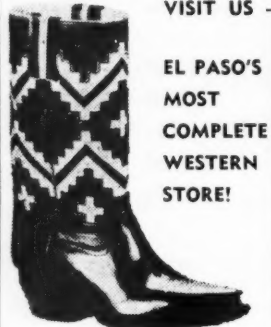
headquarters in San Angelo. These are some of the logical reasons that the San Angelo Board of City Development extends an invitation to the ranch people.

There were many years when San Angelo was the only ranch marketing center in the left arm of Texas and people, in order to buy supplies and to sell their livestock, were forced to come there. Today with transportation and growth of cities throughout the state, ranch people no longer find it compulsory to come to San Angelo for all necessities. But, San Angeloans hope that their hospitality in the past has been such that the ranch folk of the Sheep and Goat Raisers will want to come back. So it is that the Queen City of the Conchos reiterates this invitation to the Sheep and Goat Raisers: "Come to San Angelo for your 1952 convention — where you are always welcome!"

Billy Arledge has moved his cattle from his southwest Nolan County ranch to some land near Hugo, Oklahoma. Bud Bast will operate the Nolan ranch and will confine his operations to sheep.

In the Oklahoma area where Arledge bought, a number of the farms have been turned into permanent pastures.

WHILE IN EL PASO  
VISIT US -



EL PASO'S  
MOST  
COMPLETE  
WESTERN  
STORE!

"The Navajo"

In Stock or Made to Order

**DEL NORTE  
SADDLERY**

110 W. San Antonio Street  
Across from Paso Del Norte Hotel

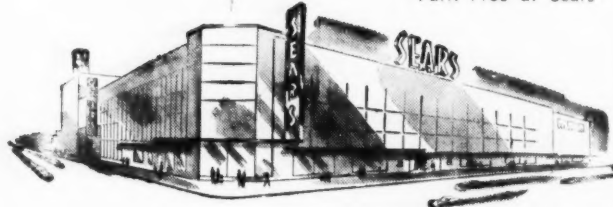


Your friendly  
One-stop shopping  
Center in El Paso!

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### BETTER PRODUCTION-MARKETING METHODS PAY DIVIDENDS

Here is brief discussion on the effects of improved production and marketing practices on wool prices. This has been developed by Mr. Wooten, Stanley Davis and myself as a part of our study of marketing wool on a quality basis. This study has centered about Sonora and has involved shearing and grading at the shearing pens and later following this through the local marketing channels. While working with the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, we had an opportunity to study their prices for the period beginning 1930 through 1948 and have compared the prices of this warehouse with Texas annual prices and the annual prices of wool for the United States.

We are not comparing Sonora prices with any warehouse or community in the State because we have no basis for making such comparisons.

L. P. Gabbard  
Head of Department  
Agricultural Economics and Sociology  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
of Texas

## Effects of Improved Production and Marketing Practices

By Alvin B. Wooten, Stanley P. Davis  
and L. P. Gabbard

THIS REPORT is a phase of a research project dealing with the preparation of domestic wools for more efficient utilization and for marketing according to quality. Original plans contemplated conducting this type of research in several different localities in the wool producing area of the state. However, limited funds, and a shortage of available skilled men qualified for this type of work made it necessary to confine our research efforts to one location. Sutton County, centrally located in the Edwards Plateau, was selected.

Wool produced in this section largely moves to the warehouse of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, Sonora, Texas, the only ware-

house in the county. Through the generous cooperation of producers and the warehouse, adequate samples of wool graded at the shearing pens and original-bag wool were assured. Also, it was known that a number of leading sheepmen in the county had followed a program of improved breeding for several years and that the warehouse had given considerable attention to grading wool and selling it on a quality basis.

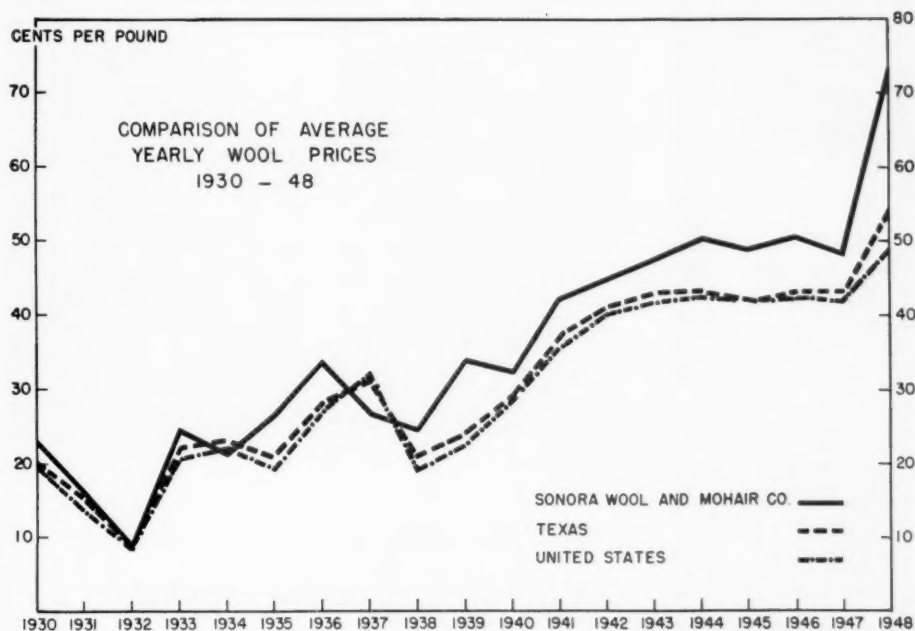
Evidence of the effects of improved breeding practices on the prices received for wool was shown in Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Progress Report 1363, April 18, 1951. "Of the 75 sheepmen whose wool was graded at the shearing pens in 1950,

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47 did not sort their sheep on a staple length basis while 28 did. The average price per pound received for wool, not including tags and clippings, by the 28 ranchmen who graded their sheep for staple length, was 81.1 cents and was 75.3 cents by the 47 ranchmen who did not follow this practice." This report calls further attention to the apparent effect of improved breeding and marketing practices on prices.

The accompanying chart shows a comparison of the yearly prices received by producers in the Sutton County area and the yearly prices received by producers in Texas and the United States during the period 1930-1948. The producers in the Sutton County area have been in a very favorable position. The prices they received were above the average prices in Texas and the United States in all years during the period except 1934 and 1937.

It is believed that the production of lower quality wool in 1934, caused by unfavorable range conditions, was a major factor in determining the price received by the producers. It is generally known that unfavorable range conditions result in lower quality wool being produced. In 1934, the sheep range conditions were abnormally adverse in Texas and particularly so in the Edwards Plateau area.

The low price received by the wool producers in the Sutton County area and in Texas as a whole in 1937 is accounted for primarily by two things:

(1) the large increase in the amount of fine wool imported during that year, and (2) the time of sale of the graded wool by the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company.

In 1936 the amount of imported fine wool consumed in the United States was nine per cent of the total of all fine wool consumed. In 1937 the importation of fine wool rose to 23 per cent of total consumption. In 1938 the amount of fine wool imported declined to only three per cent of the total consumed. Since Texas is a large producer of fine wools and the Edwards Plateau is one of the leading fine wool producing areas in the state (99 per cent grading 64's or finer), it is readily understandable why a large influx of fine wools from foreign countries would have an adverse effect on the prices received in this area.

The graded portion of the 1937 Sutton County area wool clip, which amounted to approximately 39 per cent of the total clip handled by the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, was not sold until January of 1938. The price received for this portion of the 1937 wool clip was about 33 per cent lower than at the time of shearing, the fall in price was caused primarily by the sharp downward movement of the business cycle. This late sale under very unfavorable market conditions helped to cause the average price received by the producers in the Sutton County area for the 1937 wool clip to fall below the average for the state and the nation.

The average yearly price received by the producers in the Sutton County area, for the period 1930-48, was 35.5 cents per grease pound, which was (Continued on page 31)

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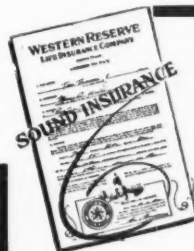
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Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak furnishes the complete, low cost mineral balancer you need to have a good-paying flock. Talk with the friendly Occo Service Man who lives near you. He'll show you how you can get heavier lambs, heavier shearing with Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak.

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SHEEP & GOAT RAISER



MARION H. BADGER



GUY POWELL

## Distinguished Service Awards Presented to County Agents

SEVEN COUNTY agents have been selected from Texas to receive 1951 Distinguished Service Awards of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. Among the seven are Marion H. Badger of Tom Green County and Guy Powell of Kerr County.

Others to be honored are Ernest Goule of Sherman County, H. M. Breedlove of Donley County, A. B. Emmons of Hopkins County, W. R. Morgan of Henderson County and G. L. Hart of Liberty County.

Badger was graduated from Texas A and M College in 1931. His first Extension appointment came in 1934 when he was named assistant county agent in McCullough County. He resigned one year later and during 1936-37 was employed by the Soil Conservation Service to do work in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps at Kennedy and Taylor. He again joined the Extension Service in 1937 as assistant county agent in Bexar County. He served in this position for two years and there developed an outstanding 4-H boys program. On April 1, 1940 he was transferred, this time to Concho County where he served until he entered the service at the outbreak of World War II. He served four years in the U. S. Army Air Corps. He was commanding officer of the 11th Communications Squadron and went in on the beaches on D-Day. He followed General Patton throughout the war. He holds the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and the Bronze Star for meritorious service in air communications. Badger held the rank of Lt. Colonel when he was discharged.

In 1946 he returned to Concho County and later in the year was transferred to his present position in Tom Green County. Programs dealing with dairying and cotton have been outstanding and his 4-H boys with their feeding demonstration have won many district and state awards. He has trained six assistant county agents since coming to Tom Green County and three of his former 4-H boys are now Texas County agents.

Powell, a native of Ellis County, is a 1925 graduate of Texas A and M College. His first Extension Service appointment came on July 1, 1926 when he was named assistant county agent in Wise County. He served for six months. In January, 1929 he returned to Wise County as county agent. He remained there until 1935 when he was transferred to Coryell County. He left the Service for a short time in 1943 but became county agent in McCullough in September, 1943. He again resigned in 1945 and was named to his present position in March, 1947.

Powell through the years has always given much attention to 4-H work. For two consecutive years his 4-H program in Coryell County was designated by the Texas Swine Breeders Association as the outstanding swine development program in the state. He has coached many outstanding 4-H judging teams but perhaps got his greatest thrill when a Kerr County team won the state 4-H livestock judging contest in 1949. Boys under his supervision have shown many prize-winning calves, sheep, goats, dairy cattle and hogs at the major shows and fairs of the state.

He has served as chairman of the Sheep Committee of the Houston Fat Stock Show and superintendent of the boys division, and as superintendent for two years of the Hill Country Livestock Show.

He is active in civic affairs having served as president of the Loins Club, zone secretary, zone chairman and Deputy District Governor and as a member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church.

Clint Owens of Sheffield has purchased half interest in H. C. Collett's Texas Ranch Supply Co. in Sheffield. Both Owens and Collett will be actively engaged in running the business.

Owens, who has recently sold his sheep, plans to lease his ranch. The store and service station handles ranch supplies, hardware, feed, etc.



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Fellow likes to brag on his Champion Stock and this smiling gent's no exception.

That's R. L. Steen of Goldthwaite and he and C. D. Turbeville, operating as Steen & Turbeville at Goldthwaite, have been raising Sheep Champions for years. Besides this, "Bob" Steen has probably developed more Champion Calves than anybody

else. "Bob" Steen says: "We're proud of our champions . . . proud of the Champion Veterinary Line that keeps 'em healthy. We've kept this Champion Southdown Ram free from worms with DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH. We use DR. ROGERS' PRODUCTS exclusively because they put money in our pockets and help us walk off with Championship Honors."

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## Economic Progress Brings Both Profit And Responsibility

Prepared by James D. Prewit,  
Associate Extension Director, and  
Tyrus R. Timm,  
Extension Economist and Professor  
of Agricultural Economics,  
Texas A&M College System

"WE ARE by long odds the richest,  
most productive nation in human history."  
This was the decision reached  
about the U. S. recently in a careful  
study completed by the Twentieth  
Century Fund.

This has been our goal. It's what  
we've hoped and worked for. Its  
attainment has meant more comfortable  
homes, more rapid communication, a  
greater number of automobiles, and  
more labor-saving devices on our farms  
and ranches than the people of any  
other country have experienced.

But our amazing economic progress,  
unmatched elsewhere, has  
brought with it sober responsibilities  
for each of us. For example, as a  
businessman and as a result of this

progress, the sheep and goat raiser  
buys heavily on the market the things  
he needs for efficient production and  
the things his family needs for better  
living. As a citizen he sees accompanying  
our economic progress, the growing  
participation of government in  
agriculture and of our government  
in international power relations. So,  
today, both as a businessman and a  
citizen, he is more closely related to  
other groups in our society and, consequently,  
has more responsibilities at the national  
and international levels. His market is  
involved at these levels, his competition  
is there, his way of life is at stake there.

Let us therefore, look briefly at  
some of the economic progress which



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has taken place in our country, and then at some of the consequences and added responsibilities which are associated with it.

First, what about the extent of our economic progress? The best way to compare it in our country with that in other countries is in the production of goods and services per person. That is to say the autos, washing machines, beef, medical services, etc., available per person.

With only 7% of the world's population and but 6% of the world's land, we turn out 32% of its total production. Russia, on the other hand, with 9% of the population and 14% of the land, only produces a little more than half of what we do. To be exact, she produces 18.5% of the world's goods and services.

As to some other direct comparisons, we have 46% of the world's electrical units in operation, while Russia has only 5%. We have an automobile for every four persons while in Russia there's only one for every 252 persons.

Our farmers and ranchmen have contributed heavily to our national production record and therefore, to our higher standard of living generally. For example, compared to 15 years ago, production per person in agriculture is now about 71% higher. This has come about in two ways: one through better management and cultural practices, and two by the fact that members of many farm and ranch families have left for jobs elsewhere, thereby permitting consolidation of smaller farms and the use of larger

power equipment and other labor-saving devices.

In agriculture, economic progress is also reflected in the rising net incomes per operator. Compared to those in non-agricultural pursuits, of course, many of our farmers and ranchmen still fare less well — some fare better — but historically, average farm and ranch incomes have been on the upgrade.

As incomes have improved — and part of the reason for the improvement — farm and ranch people have tended to specialize more in their operations.

This is reflected in the cost of farming this year in the United States. It will probably total more than the gross farm income for any year up to 1942. But here is the important consideration. Even with this big expense, we may reap our third largest net farm and ranch income, this year. We recognize that in a good many places in the state where severe drouth has occurred, this will not be true.

Continuing economic progress is evident, too, in the farm and ranch household. With higher incomes coupled with more efficient production, farm and ranch families have been able to have more leisure and additional comforts. Just one example; some 15 years ago, only 10% of the farmers had electric lights, but today around 90% have this very necessary advantage.

Now to briefly summarize a few of the consequences — some of the responsibilities brought forth — by our economic progress and particularly in agriculture.

For one thing, it means that farmers and ranchmen who pay closer attention to scientific and technological advances in agriculture will have an opportunity to gain much over their neighbors. If the vast scientific machine operating in this country was dormant and not turning out many ways of saving time and money for him, the careless farmer would continue to do pretty well. But today, he falls far behind. Take the anti-biotics now used in feeding poultry, as an

(Continued on page 60)

**OUR AIM** is to produce a sheep fitted to the Southwest's range conditions, balanced to produce the most lamb and wool profits.

**Leo Richardson**

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### SHEEPMEN: DO YOU KNOW?

1. Over 50% of the U. S. clip is fine wool; yet, we import more than we produce.
2. Over 60% of the U. S. fine wool is French combing and shorter.
3. The average sheep in the United States shears less than four pounds clean wool.

### SHEEPMEN: DO YOU REALIZE?

1. The average American sheepman must pay virtually his entire lamb crop for taxes and expenses leaving only his wool as net income.
2. Making a four pound clean wool producing ewe produce five pounds would mean a 25% increase in net income.
3. The only way this can be done is by using rams that are better than the ewes, saving the top ewe lambs, and culling poor producers.
4. Rate of progress depends on how much better the ram is than the ewes.

### PROGRESSIVE SHEEPMEN DO KNOW.

1. They paid over \$218.00 each for 1670 top Rambouillet rams at eight major auction sales in seven western states in 1951. Many more rams of the same breeding were purchased directly from registered breeders.

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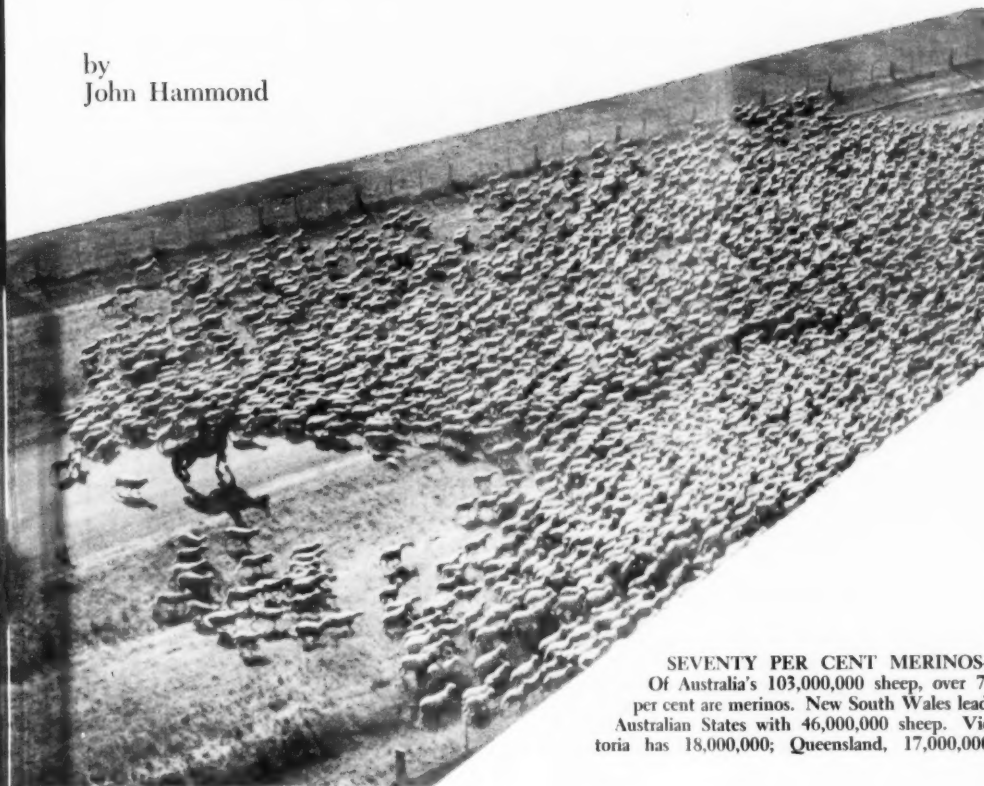
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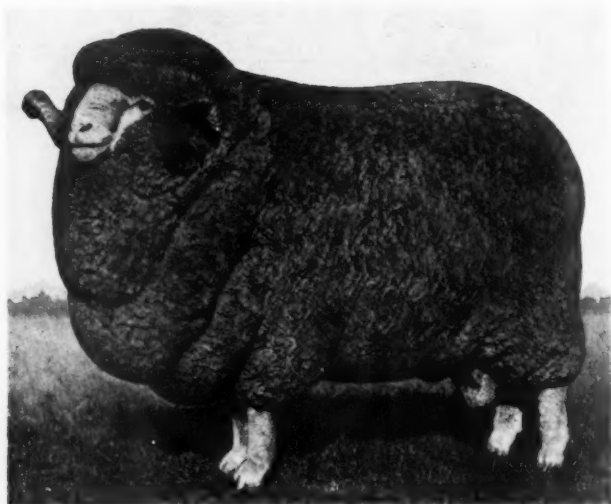
## A Story of the Australian Sheep Industry---

# The Sheepman's Year

by  
John Hammond



**SEVENTY PER CENT MERINOS—**  
Of Australia's 103,000,000 sheep, over 70 per cent are merinos. New South Wales leads Australian States with 46,000,000 sheep. Victoria has 18,000,000; Queensland, 17,000,000.



**A MERINO STUD RAM —** A two and one-half years old merino ram bred by the Austin Wanganella Stud, Co. Pty. Ltd. at the Wanganella Stud, Deniliquin, N. S. W.

The ram is very full fronted, has a good head, an open face, well set horns, a good underline carrying heavy fleece, well shaped forearms and thighs and has good legs.

The ram is typical of those bred at the Wanganella stud which is one of the leading sheep stations in New South Wales.

Its number is 1949.1. This indicates that it is the first ram born by its dam in 1949.

WITH WOOL selling at record levels in 1950, Australian sheepmen chuckle over the story of the old farmer who stood outside the Wool Exchange while his clip was being sold.

In 1949, he had averaged 48 pence a pound for his wool, a price far above his expectations. This season, valuers told him, he should get at least 80 pence a pound.

"You're mad!" he cried. "Don't you wait for 80 pence. Let it go when you can get 60 or you'll miss the bus."

After the sale, they told him his wool had brought 148 pence a pound.

"Well, they're mad!" was all he could manage to say as he stamped off down the street.

However, whether they are mad or sane, buyers from the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, and a dozen other countries are competing keenly for Australian wool and paying record prices for all grades.

Quick selling combined with record prices made 1949-50 the most successful wool marketing year Australia has ever had. The 1949-50 wool clip realized £286,600,000 for the total of 3,593,756 bales. The previous high total was £194,589,170 for the 3,421,616 bales in the 1948-49 season.

The rising market for greasy wool is most apparent when average prices over the last five years are compared. In 1944-45, the average price per pound of greasy wool was 15.7 pence; in 1948-49 it was 48.07 pence, and for 1949-50 it was 63.5 pence a pound.

The record price for Australian wool is 210 pence a pound, paid early in 1949 for a bale of greasy superfine merino.

The high price for wool is naturally reflected in prices for sheep. At the June, 1950, Sydney stud sheep sales, an Australian record auction price of 3,400 guineas was paid for a ram from Uardry stud, Hay, New South Wales. The ram was described as the densest-woolled sheep ever sold in Sydney. Its fleece of wool on the strong side of medium was estimated to weigh between 45 and 48 pounds. The Australian record price for a ram is 5,000 guineas, established at a private sale in 1925.

The overall average price of 1,006 merino stud rams sold in four days at the 1950 Sydney sales was £145/15/-, nearly 50 per cent higher than the previous record auction in 1949, when 1,250 rams averaged a little more than £98. Two hundred merino ewes, the first big penning of stud ewes in the history of these sales, sold for £6,221/15/-.

British breeds have declined slightly in popularity because of the extremely high returns graziers have earned from merinos.

Most of Australia's wool-growing sheep are grazed over the inner slope of the Great Divide of Eastern Australia. Almost half of them are found in New South Wales. Other big concentrations are in Queensland, Vic-

**HARVESTING AUSTRALIA'S GOLDEN FLEECE** — Australians grow more than a quarter of the world's wool, one-third of the world's clothing wool and one-half of the world's merino wool. Unparalleled high prices made wool-growing one of Australia's most prosperous post-war industries.

toria, South Australia and the south-west of Western Australia. In the good areas (25 to 30 inches rainfall) sheep average one or more to the acre. There is a sheep to four acres in the 15-inch rainfall area. On the vast "outback" saltbush and bluebush plains a few sheep stations cover over 600,000 acres (about 1,000 square miles) with twelve acres or more to each sheep.

Australia's flocks are mostly Merino breed. Normally, less than a quarter of the annual wool clip is crossbred. Most of the crossbred wool, which includes all wool not Merino, comes from the colder southern States of Victoria and Tasmania. Less than a quarter of Tasmania's wool is Merino and only about half of Victoria's. About thirty per cent of all Australia's sheep are run on wheat farms.

Australia's winter climate is so mild, compared with many other sheep-raising countries, that the sheep can go through the year unshepherded, unhoused and without hand-feeding. Most of the sheep farmers depend on natural grasses, although in some areas many sheep are run on improved pastures, especially in the winter rainfall areas of the southeast.

Australian Merinos are descendants of the Spanish Merinos, which for centuries made Spain the most important producer of fine wool. Spanish Merinos were first exported in 1765. The breed was kept pure and improved in Saxony, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England and France. Captain John MacArthur, of the New South Wales Corps, founded the Australian sheep industry before 1800 by mating Spanish Merinos with Indian sheep. The wool he obtained was strong and fine.

Within 70 years Australia's original 29 sheep had grown to 29,000,000 and they now number about 108,000,000. Today, one quarter of the world's wool from one sixth of the world's sheep makes Australia the leading wool-growing country in the world.

The typical Australian sheep station homestead is a squat, single-story collection of rooms surrounded by a wide verandah. In the good areas it has a garden, an orchard and a cow paddock. Given liquid fuel, flour, sugar and salt it can be self-contained. Most of the rooms open on to a verandah.

Hot summers are a commonplace

and, consequently, the kitchen is often built apart from the main living quarters. Large water tanks set on stilts are an important part of the average station homestead.

A station home has a good deal of comfort these days. Most of them are lighted with electricity and have some form of mechanical refrigeration and a septic tank sewerage system. Scattered about the main building are several auxiliaries — a garage, a tightly screened meat house, a blacksmith shop, a few sheds and the men's quarters or "barracks." The most important structure — the woolshed — is usually some distance from the house. This is where the sheep are shorn and the wool baled for market.

Water is the biggest problem on most sheep stations. In some parts, such as Western Victoria and Tasmania, rainfall is always adequate. In the more remote districts the success or failure of the run depends largely on water supply. In northern New South Wales and in Queensland, artesian bore water is used a great deal. This water is useful for stock, but contains too much mineral for human consumption. The commonest water supply for sheep is obtained from dams and tanks, which catch rain water and store it for future use. Given enough rain to bring up the grass feed and fill the dams and tanks and a squatter's main worries are over. Too much rain, however, can be nearly as damaging as too little. It ruins the feed cured by the sun and causes dangerous floods.

(Continued on page 20)



#### "DRAFTING AND COUNTING" —

Drafting and counting sheep are recurrent jobs on a sheep station. Drafting consists of separating one class or sheep from another. The overseer stands at the drafting gates at the end of a narrow race and turns the sheep coming toward him into their appropriate pen. The job takes great concentration. Often, the only means of identification are the ear marks.



**ARISTOCRAT** — The head of an aristocrat. A magnificent example of the sheep which have made Australia the greatest wool producing country in the world is this Grand Champion Merino Ram at Sydney Sheep Show. He is owned by W. T. Merriman of Yass, New South Wales.



## Sheepman's Year

(Continued from page 19)

Basically the pattern of Australian wool production is the same, whether a property carries a few thousand sheep or 155,000 like Noondoo in Queensland. Wool growing is an all-day, every day, all-the-year-round job. There is much more to it than sitting on the fence watching the wool grow. The four big jobs in a wool grower's year are dipping, crutching, lamb-marking and shearing. Shearing is the climax of the year.

A few weeks later the routine starts again with dipping. This takes place four to six weeks "off shears," that is after the sheep have been shorn. The main object of dipping is to preserve the sheep from insect pests. As the sheep increase parasites increase with them. In many parts of the country sheep farming would be unprofitable if not impractical, if it were not for dipping. Sheep dips consist of arsenical and other preparations which kill the parasites and protect the sheep from re-infection for some time.

There are two main types of dipping baths: the plunge and the spray. The plunge consists of a long, narrow concrete bath, from 25 to 40 feet long, through which the sheep are driven.

The spray bath is usually a large galvanized iron tank with sprays underneath and on top. Batches of sheep are driven in and the sprays turned on them for three minutes.

Sheep farmers have to keep constant vigilance against the blow fly pest and watch for grass seeds. Blow flies infect the sheep with maggots and kill them if the infestation is not

corrected. Grass seeds work through the skin and cause a good deal of damage if not detected and removed.

In typical New South Wales sheep country of the central good districts, lambs are weaned about the end of February or in early March. At the same time they are drenched as a corrective against stomach worms. A pressure pump is used to squirt the medicine down the sheep's throat. These operations entail counting and drafting. Drafting, in this case, consists of separating lambs from ewes. This is comparatively easy.

Other forms of drafting, such as ewes from wethers is not so easy. The overseer stands at the drafting gates at the end of a narrow race — two gates are hung so that the sheep coming up the race can be turned in any one of three directions. Experts say that drafting ewes from lambs is the A.B.C. of the business. Imagine, however, the skill and concentration needed to draft sheep by their ear-marks, often the only way to tell one sheep from another.

Each sheep has a registered mark, to show the owner, usually on the off ear, and an age or class mark on the near ear. Often there are five or six sheep in the race together. Fortunately, a sheep cocks its ear on entering the race, but the overseer cannot look away for a moment and he must remember half a dozen or so ear marks, in order, so that he can turn some sheep one way and others another.

In counting, the overseer takes them in batches of twos, threes, fours, fives or even sixes as they race towards him and does a rapid mental calculation in his head to get the total. At each hundred he calls the number to his offsider.

After weaning many sheepmen "mouth" their old ewes. That is to

say, the sheep are examined and drafted according to the condition of their teeth. Long, loose teeth are often pulled during this process. Sheep that have "cast" their teeth are fattened for killing or sold to the butcher. This is part of the summer routine on any well-conducted station.

During March and April, a good sheep farmer is usually ploughing and sowing down or cultivating and sowing down for pasture improvement. At the same time he often top dresses his well-established pastures, although some farmers prefer to do this in the late spring. Weeds have to be eradicated in season and, all the year round, attention has to be paid to rabbiting and dogging besides fencing, dam clearing and similar odd jobs.

The next big routine job is "crutching," which usually takes place a month or so before the ewes are due for lambing.

"Crutching" is a preventative measure against blow fly strike. It consists of taking a long oval of wool from the sheep's crutch under the tail to keep the area clean. Professional shearers are employed and they do the work in the shearing shed. Shed hands sort and press the wool. When a sheep is well crutched it is shorn from a little below the hocks right over the top of the tail. Good crutchers can handle 400 sheep a day each.

At the same time any wool-blind sheep is "wigged" with a few swift "blows" from the shears.

Before the "crutching" the station manager checks over his breeders and classes them. The standard of the flock depends largely on good or bad classing. It consists of weeding out objectionable or faulty sheep and thus building up the quality of the flock.

Mating takes place about the end

**SHEARING TIME** — On Australian sheep stations, whether they carry 60,000 sheep or 600, shearing time is the busiest season of the year. Contractors with teams of shearers, shed-hands, cooks, wool pressers and classers travel from north to south of Australia following the sheep. They usually begin the season in April (second month of Autumn) and work steadily through to January (mid-Summer). Farmers with small properties combine with neighbors to hire a team and shear all their flocks at one shed. Such a shed is on Fred Southwell's 2,500 acre property "Fern Hill" on the outskirts of Canberra national capital of Australia where he has 2,400 pure bred merinos.

George Taylor, one of the five shearers in the team, drags a ewe from the catching pen over to his stand on the board. These southern sheep are heavy to lift, hard to handle, and carry fleeces averaging 10 lbs. in weight. George shears on an average 125 sheep a day here, but does better with lighter woolled northern sheep. A shed-hand keeps the board clear of wool pieces.

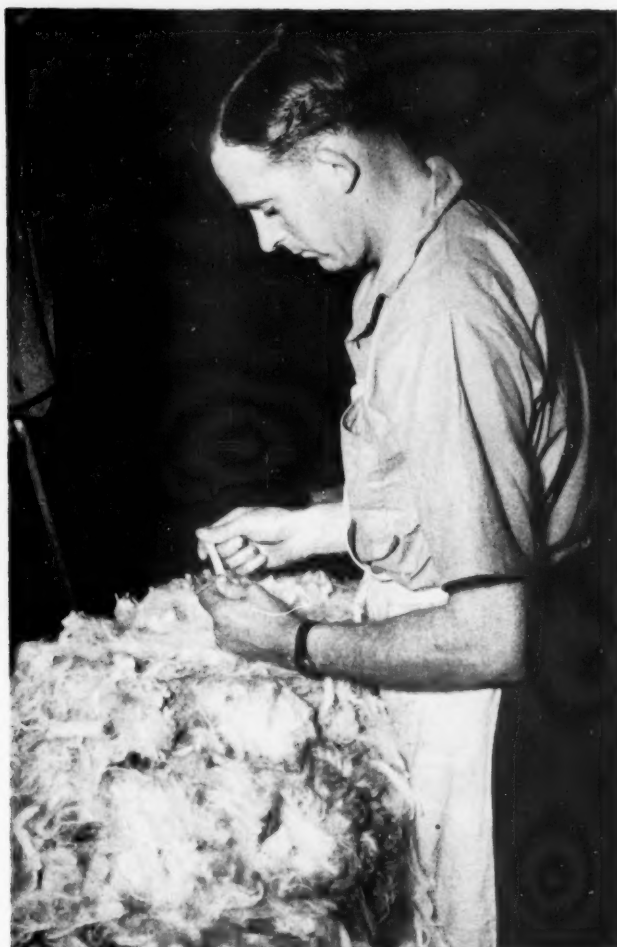
of April. There is usually one ram to 70 ewes and lambing takes place towards the end of August.

Lambing extends over about six weeks on a small station and is a busy time for all the station hands. They ride continuously around the paddocks during the daylight hours on the lookout for trouble. Some ewes "cast" with their heads downhill and have to be helped up and exercised to restore circulation. Crows are a constant menace to the newborn lamb. A crow's peck is particularly dangerous. The slightest scratch is liable to poison the blood. Often the birds kill the lambs by pecking out their eyes.

The station hands must also wage constant war against other pests, from foxes to eagles. On fine days it can be pleasant enough work, but in wet or cold weather it is one of the most unpleasant station routines. On big stations each hand is given certain paddocks to ride.

Now begins a busy time which goes on until shearing has finished and the wool is on its way to market. It starts off with lamb tailing and marking. The overseer engages extra hands as lamb catchers and builds temporary netting yards in the paddocks. There is usually one holding yard and a smaller yard for tailing. Meanwhile horsemen and dogs are mustering ewes and their lambs into the big yard. The catchers work inside the small yard, where they pick out the lambs. Holding the lamb upright against his chest each catcher goes first to the marker, who also usually works inside the small yard. As he approaches the marker the catcher calls "ewe" or "ram," as the case may be. The marker, using pliers in each hand clips the registered station mark on the off ear of ewes and





### CLASSING AND DIPPING

(Top) Mack Southwell classes the wool as AAA, AA, fleece, combings, broken, pieces, bellies or locks, and dumps the wool into six tall wire bins. Wool is classed on count, staple, length and texture.

After the sheep are shorn they are "dipped". This kills any parasitic insect pests on the sheep. Every sheep is completely immersed as it swims through the long trough-like dip.

the age mark in the near ear — for wethers and rams it is vice versa.

When the lambs have been marked the catcher carries them to the fence where the operator docks the tails with a special knife. The operator works outside the fence. The rail on which the marker rests the lamb's rump is just high enough to reach the lower part of the chest of the knife operator. The tail is cut at one blow at the joint, usually the second from the butt. When the tail is severed the operator slips up the loose skin with his thumb and covers the wound. A dab of disinfectant is applied and the marker puts down the lamb carefully in the open.

When all the lambs in the pen have been treated, the ewes are let out of the big yard, gently shepherd by the dogs, who thus help the lambs find their mothers. Normally, if the knife is sharp and clean, the cut tail heals quickly without ill effects. The object of tailing is to keep the sheep free from urine and thus help prevent blow fly strike. During the tailing the lambs are usually inoculated against certain diseases.

Shearing follows quickly on the tailing. This is the big event of the station year.

Shearer are usually itinerant workers who operate under contract and are paid by results according to a scale approved by the Arbitration Court. There is always shearing going on in some part of Australia. Thus, starting in January in Queensland some shearers move southwards until they reach Victoria, where shearing often takes place in December. However, most of the Australian clip is taken off in July, August and September. A few shearers work at the job most of the year, moving from station to station. But most of them work certain districts for a shorter time and depend upon other occupations in the months when fewer sheep are shorn. A good shearer can handle 150 smooth-framed ewes a day but wrinkly wethers cause a fall in the tally. The Australian record is 316. Shearers nowadays work a five-day, 40-hour week.

A typical shearing team consists of the contractor, five shearers, four shed hands, a wool presser and that important member of the team, the shearer's cook. The contractor averages well over a shilling a head for the sheep shorn. Out of that he has to pay each shearer at a minimum rate of about £4/12/- for each 100 sheep shorn. Shed hands earn about £11/15- each. The station provides free accommodation, bedding and domestic utensils. The contract usually includes a provision for the supply of mutton at a cheap price per pound. The shearers run their mess. Thus at the end of the week, the cost of food plus the cook's wages is calculated, and the total divided by the number of men in the mess. Each shearer pays his share.

The routine of shearing is much the same in all sheds. Sheep are mustered and brought to the paddocks near the shearing shed. If rain threatens, they are under cover in iron or bough sheds, for wet sheep cannot be shorn. Through a drafting yard, lambs are separated from ewes, wethers from

(Continued on page 20)

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**"WOOL ROLLERS"**— Wool rollers at work in Boonoke shed. Fleece is thrown in one piece out on to wool table and skirted before being rolled. It is then "classed" and baled with other wool of similar quality.

**BRANDING** — After counting, the sheep are run into a branding race, where the brand of the owner is placed on them. Fred Southwell (back to camera) is walking down to begin branding, while Hector Hamilton, who owns the sheep, watches him. The brand, an oil dye, will stay on the wool until scoured out of the fleece.

## Sheepman's Year

(Continued from page 21)

hoggets and rams from cws. From their yards the sheep are driven into the sweating pen, inside the shearing shed, from where the shearers draw their sheep.

The shearers, using power-driven shears, work on what they call a "board," along each side of the shed. Each shearer dumps his sheep in a sitting position on the board and pulls his handpiece, worked from overhead shafting, into gear. He removes the belly wool with a few downward sweeps then, stretching back the animal's head, clears the tough pad of wool under the throat which is usually matted with grass seeds. The handpiece then slips over the neck, laying the wool back like a mane. Whipping the sheep on to its side the shearer grips its head and steadies the body with his knee while he cuts away the wool with several tail to shoulder sweeps. A final stroke clears the wool from the tail and the sheep is thrust out of the shed.

A shout of "Wool Away" brings the shearer's offside. He gathers up the fleece and carries it to the wool-room. There with skillful cast, he spreads it on the wool-rolling table. The wool-rollers trim away all the heavily burred and stained edges. These edges are thrown on to the piece-pickers' table, where the wool is sorted into first and second pieces. The main fleece is rolled with the shorn side out and taken to the wool classer's table and from there into the bin according to quality. The fleece is graded according to length of staple, texture and strength.

The pressers take the wool from the graded bins and pack the bales. Each wool pack as it comes from the wool press weighs about 300 lbs. It is dragged with hooks to the scales so that the exact weight can be recorded. While on the scales each bale is marked with a stencil showing the grade, initials of the owner and the name of the property on which it was grown.

The bales are then loaded on motor trucks and taken to the nearest rail-head for transport to the wool stores. The shorn sheep go on to the branding race where numbers are checked by a tallier. The annual Australian clip averages about half a million tons of wool.

Each year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bales of wool go to the wool sheds at the selling centers.

The main selling centers are Sydney, Melbourne, Newcastle, Goulburn, Geelong, Brisbane and Adelaide. Smaller centers are: Perth, Albury, Ballarat, Hobart and Launceston. The main selling season is between September and March.

When a grower has delivered 60 per cent of his wool to the wool brokers — firms which specialize in wool-selling — he is given a catalogue number. This number determines the sequence in which his wool will be sold by auction. Buyers from many parts of the world attend the auction.

From the money he receives for the wool, the grower has to pay trans-

port from the sheep's back to the selling center, insurance while in store, a Federal wool tax, commission to the selling agent and warehousing fees, which include receiving, weighing, (sorting into lots according to quality), repacking of samples and selling expenses.

The three main factors governing the quality are type, spinning count (thickness) and yield, or how much clean wool is obtained after it has been scoured to free it from grease and other impurities. Wool, as sold, is thick with grease or "yolk." Scouring usually takes place in the country of manufacture but there are also scouring establishments in Australia.

The most important man on a sheep station is the manager, who is sometimes also the owner. He is always out and about the run, keeping an eye on the general working. He is also responsible for the organization. He decides when surplus sheep are to be sold, where new tanks are to be sunk or new fences erected. He is the man who builds up flocks by careful breeding policy and watches over station maintenance.

Next comes the overseer, usually a man who hopes to be a manager himself one day. The overseer attends to the details of station, supervises the daily work, gives all the orders and dismisses or engages station hands. On a small property station hands are men-of-all-work. On larger properties there are several specialists, notably boundary riders, rabbiters, book-keepers, blacksmiths, storemen, gardeners and cooks.

There are also a number of "jackeroos," who are trainee managers and overseers, young men who have, as it were, been apprenticed to wool-growing. Jackeroos do all the routine station jobs, including the most unpleasant.

Small stations have no need for such a big muster. On a small property of, say 1,200 acres, the owner is often manager, overseer and station hand rolled into one. In this case he hires outside labour for busy times of the year, like dipping, crutching and lambmarking.

The most important working members of a sheep station, whatever its size, are the sheep dogs, almost invariably a breed called Kelpie. Wool-growing in Australia would be impossible without them. They do work no man could do, mustering sheep, bringing them in from the paddocks to be dipped, shorn or sent to market. Sheep dogs are particularly good in broken country.

Sheep dogs do not bite sheep and seldom bark at them. They control the flock by circling round it, bluffing the sheep into doing what is wanted

without frightening them unduly. Practically all signals are given by hand.

A fully-trained sheep dog is worth up to £50. Untrained pups fetch about £5 each. The older dogs play as great a part in training young dogs as the human master. Any interest the youngster takes in a passing hare or a scuttling lizard is sternly discouraged by a sharp nip from a trained dog. Australian Kelpies, a breed found only in Australia, are short-haired, wiry, rather small animals bred down from border collies crossed, some experts say, with the Australian dingy or wild dog.

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## Observations in Australia And New Zealand

By L. J. Horlacher  
University of Kentucky

RECENTLY IT was my privilege to visit Australia and New Zealand with a splendid group of Texas sheep and cattle ranchers. We were very much impressed with these two dominions which are far from the United States but are extremely important in the economy of this country and of the rest of the world. Those who live down under think and act much as we do and they are firmly convinced that their future lies with the United States. They realize that had we not arrived with our troops early in World War II the Japs would have overrun both countries and today they would be populated with yellow people. Thus the signing of the Pacific defense pact by the United States, Australia and New Zealand late in the summer of 1951 met with universal approval and will become an important date in the history of the Pacific area.

When we arrived by strato-cruiser at Auckland, New Zealand, we soon found that we were in the land of sheep and dairy cattle. Imagine if you can an area of 66 million acres, only 20 million improved, with fewer than two million people and more than 30 million sheep, two and one-half million dairy cattle, and two million beef cattle. When we consider that nearly 18 of the 20 million improved acres consist of sown pastures it is evident that the farming of New Zealand is essentially pastoral. These wonderful pastures stand out vividly among our impressions. Pasture grass is considered as a crop and is so treated. Here is the pasture mixture used on one farm and the pounds of seed sown per acre: Twenty pounds perennial rye grass, 7 pounds hybrid rye grass, 4 pounds cocksfoot, 3 pounds white clover, 2 pounds dogs tail, 1 pound timothy, 2 pounds cow grass (red clover), 1 pound subterranean clover. Fertilizer is applied to the pasture at the rate of 300 pounds of superphosphate each year per acre and 1 ton of lime per acre in alternate years. No nitrogen fertilizer is used but the job of supplying nitrogen to the soil is entrusted to the white clover. A 300-acre pasture handled in this way will graze 1200 ewes and their lambs and 200 fattening bullocks. Cattle are run to improve the pasture for sheep by eating off the rough grass, fern, and other coarse materials. In the words of one sheep farmer, the sheep only want to get a decent bite, and the cattle make that possible. Imagine, if you can, with what mixed feelings a Texas cattleman would receive this bit of pastoral information!

On these excellent pastures we found mostly Romney sheep, both purebred and crossbred. They completely overshadow all other breeds, totaling more than 17 per cent of the flocks as a recognized breed and more

than 70 per cent of the crossbreds. There are five systems of sheep farming, as follows: High hill-country farms; lower hill-country farms; fattening farms; intermediate types; and stud farms. The high hill-country farms are found mainly on the South Island, where almost all of the income is derived from wool, and the Merino is the principal breed. The second type of farming is practiced on both islands, and the breeds are Corriedale and Romney crossbreds. On the fattening farms ewes are bought in and sold again fat after producing lambs for one or two seasons. The ewes come from the hill country and are nearly always mated to Southdown rams, with the result that an acceptable type of lamb carcass is produced, weighing 35 to 40 pounds. The intermediate types represent a combination of hill farming and fattening and special crops such as rape, roots, hay and chaff have to be grown. There are few stud farms but they are of utmost importance. It was our privilege to visit one Romney stud flock from which last year a ram was sold for \$9,000.

The Ruakura Animal Research Station is giving much attention to problems of sheep husbandry. There we learned that the mortality of purebred Romney lambs is greater than the mortality of Southdown-Romney crossbred lambs. Many troubles are caused by overstocking. Large stomach worms and black scours cause considerable loss, but loss from worms is lessened by drenching with phenothiazine. In an attempt to bring about more uniform breeding an experiment is in progress in which ewes are injected with pregnant mare serum 14 days after oestrus and rams are injected three days later. Of special interest was the rotating power spray dip. For ticks and lice the sheep are sprayed with gamexane, the new insecticide which came out during the war. This outfit is round and is made of galvanized metal, with a concrete floor and gates on two sides. There are spray nozzles on the floor, around the floor edge, and overhead. The overhead nozzles rotate. Sixty sheep are sprayed at once, for a period of four minutes. Each sheep retains from one-half to one gallon of dip. They then pass out of the spray enclosure and drain while the next group is being sprayed. This type of spray dip is becoming very popular in both New Zealand and Australia.

At the Massie Agricultural College we found a staff of 60 technical workers devoting their energies to livestock and grazing studies. The College has 5,000 sheep. The Southdown flock is one of the best I have seen anywhere. One of the yearling rams impressed me as a great stud sire. The College

also owns a very good flock of Cheviots, all of which were imported from Scotland. Cheviots are being tried out in the hill country and it appears that crossbred Cheviot ewes will produce more lambs with smaller death loss in this hill country than ewes of other breeding.

The trip by flying boat from Auckland to Sydney required 7 hours to cover the distance of 1400 miles. The first sheep station we visited was the Haddon Rig sheep stud at Warren, New South Wales. On this 82,000 acre station we found 40,000 Peppin Merino stud sheep and several thousand cattle. The flock was established in 1882 and in 1951 produced a wool clip of 408,000 pounds. Annually Haddon Rig sends about 7,000 rams to flocks throughout Australia and as I traveled to various parts of the country I found Haddon Rig rams in service everywhere. The entire station is quite flat, with many trees and huge quantities of grass. When I asked George Falkner, the owner, how he handled his sheep he replied that he handled them as little as possible. In this area of less than 17 inches of rainfall the sheep are on pasture 12 months of the year, are fed little or no supplementary feed, and are practically free from internal parasites. There is some trouble from blowflies, and benzene hexachloride is used to keep these pests under control.

Australian sheepmen believe that the feed has a lot to do with the quality of wool. Although wool is of primary importance, in certain areas more attention is being paid to the production of fat lambs. Some are what we would call "in-and-outers". I talked with one man from South Australia who is now producing fat lambs. He said that he changed from wool production because of the low price of wool, much to his regret. For lamb production merino-longwool ewes are most popular and they are bred to Southdown or Dorset Horn rams. This results in a sucker lamb that will grow a carcass of 32 pounds in 12 to 14 weeks. In the southern part of New South Wales, Merino-Leicester crossbred ewes mated to Dorset Horn rams produce lambs that dress out 42 pounds at 4 months of age. In this section it is easy to change from wool production to lamb production and back again. In the northern part of New South Wales crossbred ewes lamb only about 60 per cent, whereas merino ewes lamb from 80 to 90 per cent.

Control of the cactus in Australia was accomplished in a manner almost beyond belief. Early in the 19th century somebody carried a prickly-pear cactus to Australia and a pot of cactus was taken from Sydney to Scone in 1839. From there it spread and in 1893 Queensland declared cactus a noxious weed. By 1925 it had become one of the worst plagues ever to hit the country and it had occupied more

(Continued on page 26)

# PURINA VISITS MALONE MITCHELL

Malone Mitchell has spent his entire life in the country around Sanderson, Texas, in Terrell and Pecos Counties. His father, also a rancher, came to Crockett County in the early '90's. The Mitchell ranch, spreading over 30,000 acres, runs 5,000 Rambouillets and 150 registered Polled Hereford cows.

Malone believes in neighbors helping each other... cooperating to make the work easier. He attributes his own success to working with his two rancher brothers. It's not unusual to see the three of them pooling their efforts on big jobs.

As a breeder, Malone Mitchell devotes part of his time to the Polled Hereford Association of South Texas, an organization he serves as a vice-president.

Mitchell's son, Malone, Jr., is growing up with cattle and sheep, learning to get along with his neighbors.



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## Washington Parade

By Jay Richter

AGRICULTURE Secretary Brannan, in planning 1952 farm production guides, is taking to extremely dangerous "calculated risks." If he guesses wrong on either of them farmers could be in serious trouble before another year is out.

In asking for another year of all-out production he is gambling on the slim chance that there will be enough new machinery, fertilizer, pesticides and labor to reach the goals. Brannan has been turned down in every attempt to get a promise from defense agencies that farm supplies will be made available.

Steel for farm machinery was cut 15 per cent in the fourth quarter of this year, and another cut is planned for the first quarter of next year. The net result likely will be that farmers will get about 20 per cent fewer new machines next year than in each of the past two years. And it will be about one-third under USDA estimate of "minimum needs."

To meet production goals, the Department estimates, farmers will need a million more tons of fertilizer next year than they had this. Instead, actual supplies likely will be smaller by at least 200,000 tons, chiefly due to an 8 per cent reduction in superphosphates.

Insecticides supplies still are a big question mark. There may be enough if there are no serious outbreaks of crop pests. The military is dipping

deep into farm supplies of chemicals needed to fight pests.

The supply of farm labor will be even shorter in 1952. The number of hired workers this year has been running 250,000 to 300,000 under last year. Even the most optimistic concede that another drop of 150,000 to 200,000 next year is almost certain.

The second big "calculated risk" is that of farm prices. There is more official concern over farm prices trends than we've seen in a long time. There is danger that many farmers will get squeezed between rising production costs and lower prices for what they produce.

From February to October of this year the average of farm prices dropped 7 per cent. The decline was made up of a 17 per cent drop in average prices for crops and a one per cent decline in livestock products. The fall in farm prices wiped out more than two-thirds of the gains made in the last of 1950.

Meanwhile, the cost of farm production supplies has continued to mount. By this fall they were up 10 per cent over a year ago and three per cent higher than in February. Leading the production cost increases over a year earlier were farm wages 12 per cent higher, farm machinery up 9 per cent and seeds, fertilizer and taxes each up 5 per cent.

Farm economists here figured the upward trend of production costs and

## Observations

(Continued from page 25)

than 60 million acres. It was threatening to drive man right out. Everything was tried to destroy the plants, but to no avail. Finally, in Argentina, an insect was discovered which was said to be bad news for cactus. This was the *Cactoblastis cactorum*, and eggs of this insect were shipped to Australia in 1925. The eggs were hatched and the first insects were set to work in 1926. In the words of Gordon Kirkby of Moree, "We owe much to the cactoblast. It went to work and millions of acres of plants died under the attack. Today the cactus is no longer a pest in Australia."

The rabbit has long been an enemy of sheep and cattle in Australia. Rabbit fences enclose many stations and on the Belltrees Stud of 40,000 acres we were told that there was not one rabbit. However, most areas are not so fortunate. Poisons, gas, rooters, rabbit drives, and other schemes have not rid the country of rabbits. It seems that there must be some effective method of control, so the scientists of Australia set about to see if they could discover a disease which would kill them off. Finally they came out with a virus disease, myxomatosis, which does

not harm humans or other animals but is fatal to rabbits. The procedure is to inoculate about 100 rabbits with the virus, shear the fur off their backs, then turn them loose and let the mosquitos spread the virus to other rabbits. Apparently when there are no mosquitos the disease does not spread. Perhaps this will rid the country of rabbits, but there is much objection from men who make their living from the sale of rabbit furs. The fur from a rabbit which dies of this disease is of no value. The feeling of graziers is summed up in the following statement made by one of the pioneers in the cattle and sheep industry in New South Wales: "The other day I came across a rabbit sick with myxomatosis. The rabbit was just sitting there. I kicked it and said, 'That's good enough for you, you bloody bugger'."

Sheepmen in Australia and New Zealand are tremendously interested in what we are doing in the United States. We are one of their largest customers for wool and our purchases have much to do with their prosperity. They have their problems with labor and communism and with government controls. In both countries three things are needed for development and prosperity: Men, machines, and money (dollars). In the two countries today there are unfilled jobs for nearly 200,000 men. Truly here is the land of opportunity.



the downward skid of farm prices will continue into the early part of 1952, at least. They are, however, cautiously predicting that at least some farm prices will advance after March or April. That, they admit, is only a guess.

It may be significant that, after all the wild predictions of early run-away inflation Washington officials made a few months ago, the talk of inflation has now died down to a whisper.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics sums up the situation about this way: Supplies of most consumer goods, including foods, have continued ample. Consumers have more money than ever before but they are not spending it.

In forecasting a period of fairly stable prices, the BAE says: "The rapid build-up of industrial productive capacity, the substantial inventories of many consumer goods and the prospective record output of farm products should serve to moderate any upward pressure on prices over the next few months."

That is the economist's language for saying "I don't see any sign of inflation soon."

There has been a lot of talk going around town recently about "exemption" of all farm products from price control, at least for awhile. In Washington, as elsewhere, where there is smoke there usually is some fire.

Some of the more outspoken OPS officials, privately over a cup of strong tea, admit frankly that they were fool-

hardy in rushing in too quickly to control foods and other farm products. Price controls were established on the assumption that prices will continue to rise. They were not made to work in reverse — when prices decline.

Mike DiSalle got all set last winter to put nearly all farm commodities under ceilings, just as soon as they reached parity, but Congress ordered him not to. When farm prices went the other way it made DiSalle look a bit silly.

Beef controls have been an admitted flop, but OPS say it started something it doesn't dare turn loose. But, even DiSalle admits that the beef program isn't working and may eventually have to be abandoned.

Livestock growers and feeders have, in the opinion of Washington officials, been the fair-haired boys in the farm price picture since start of the war in Korea. They will get very little official sympathy, if and when livestock prices begin to fall.

Government officials believe that most meat animals almost certainly will sell for less next year. They point to the record numbers of beef cattle on farms and ranches and argue that these have to come to market sooner or later. Shipment of feeders and stockers into the Corn Belt since July has been the third largest on record.

Beef cattle slaughter this year is officially estimated at 18 million head, the smallest number in 8 years. The BAE estimates that cattle numbers next January 1 will top 90 million head, some six million over a year

ago. Most of the increase has been in breeding stock. Officials think the increase will continue next year, though at a slower rate, if pasture conditions and feed supplies are adequate.

Those who had expected the Agriculture Department's Family Farm Policy Review to blossom full grown into a new farm program may be in for a disappointment.

The Department, in a communica-

tion to employees, said that "if the 'grass roots' reports reflect recommendations which would imply changes . . . such recommendations will be made available to the customary congressional committees for their future consideration."

One official interpreted this to mean that Secretary Brannan intends to make a report to Congress on results of the survey, but may not propose a specific farm program based on the survey.

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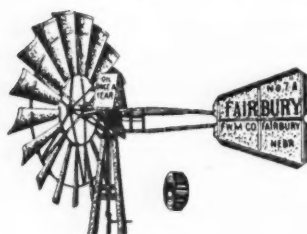


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## Ranch Credit Is Still Good In Kendall County

ON THE whole, farmers and ranchmen are holding their supplies of small grain seeds until such time as good moisture is received. This in spite of the fact that green grazing provided by such small grains would be worth much more this winter than in former years. Seed is high and the supply of it is about as tight as could possibly be. A few venturesome fellows planted limited acreages after the showers of three weeks ago but this is doing no good, most of it hasn't come up.

A pretty good hay crop was produced in the spring, and nearly all of this was stored right on the farms and ranches. Livestock producers learned last winter not to let the available supplies get out of the county. Then some 20 cars of hay were shipped in by several of the larger ranchers who depended on buying their hay supplies. Actually, there is a better hay supply in Kendall County for this coming winter than there was last winter. But this does not mean that there is enough of it on hand to feed all the livestock which will need it if the dry weather continues longer. Ranges are pretty short in most cases, and in a few cases there is no grass left at all. Coupled with the near failure in last spring's oat crop, and only a light crop of corn and grain sorghums, the whole livestock feed situation looks like plenty of money will be expended for feed before spring, or there will have to be some pretty

heavy selling from a large percentage of the herds and flocks in the very near future.

To date there has been heavier movement of both calves and lambs to market than is usual for this area. Quite a few calves and lambs are normally fed on the farms but these animals were sent to market a month or six weeks ago this year, the producers feeling it best to reserve the feed supplies for their breeding animals. Then too, prices for stocker animals were quite satisfactory all along. Number of hogs on feed in Kendall County is down too, the hog prices being much out of line with feed prices.

Farm and ranch people in Kendall County are ready for a rain but they are not too discouraged about the situation now. Old timers recall the 1917-18 and 1925 droughts, and say this one is as severe but they got over those alright, and figure that one of these days this spell will break too. The average annual rainfall for Kendall County is 34 inches, and it will have to rain pretty generously during the next two months if we get more than half that amount during 1951.

Livestock men are making no unusual requests for credit, the local banks report, because of the feed situation. There is still some activity in real estate, mostly by city people who are able financially to pay for their acquisitions.

—C. E. HENSON  
County Agricultural Agent

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## Range Talk

Because of dry weather, the San Saba country which usually winters between 125,000 and 150,000 lambs, will carry only 50,000 to 60,000 unless pastures improve considerably. This report comes from Kelly Owens, a principal San Saba lamb buyer.

R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo Rambouillet breeder, has been chosen judge of the fine wool breeding sheep at the Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition. Sheffield will judge both the men's and boy's classes.

Bob Bishop of Fort Stockton has sold 2,200 of his five-year-old ewes to Harvey Martin of San Angelo. Price was \$16 a head.

Bishop also sold, through Cam Lawhon of San Angelo, 1,700 head of mixed lambs at \$31 per hundred lbs.

A California buyer, G. H. Brock, has bought 500 Suffolk crossbred mixed lambs from Herman Sanger of Fort Stockton. The lambs averaged 70 pounds and brought 31 cents a pound straight across.

Nelson Johnson of San Angelo sold 130 Suffolk rams and 25 Hampshire rams to E. H. Cofield of Del Rio. Cofield is sending the rams to St. Jo, Missouri to go with some ewes he has on pasture there.

Mitt Holmes of Dryden has leased his 15-section ranch to Ernest Jessup of Sanderson. Jessup also purchased the sheep which Holmes had on the place. The lease is to run three years.

Jessup has leased land from the Downies of Sanderson for many years.

Holmes has been forced to quit active ranching because of poor health. He plans to buy a home in San Angelo.

Otho Drake of San Angelo sold 1,500 mixed Rambouillet lambs to R. W. Overstreet for Harvey Martin of San Angelo. The sheep were originally from Bob Bishop of Fort Stockton. Price was 32 cents a pound.

Drake sold 1,500 Rambouillet mutation lambs to Colorado buyers for J. D. Nabors. They brought 30 cents a pound loaded in Kent.

Floyd McMullan of San Angelo bought 500 lambs from Drake. Strange and Thomas on the G. C. Jones Ranch at Maryneal sold 800 lambs through Drake. Blake Duncan of San Angelo sold 260 lambs to Drake and the Duncan lambs along with 140 auction sheep went to Tulia.

Allen Comston of Maryneal bought 215 yearling ewes from Drake for Cicero Smith of Ballinger. Price was \$26 per head.

Dr. J. Marvin Rape of San Angelo sold 447 old ewes through Drake to Amour and Co. Price was 11 cents a pound.



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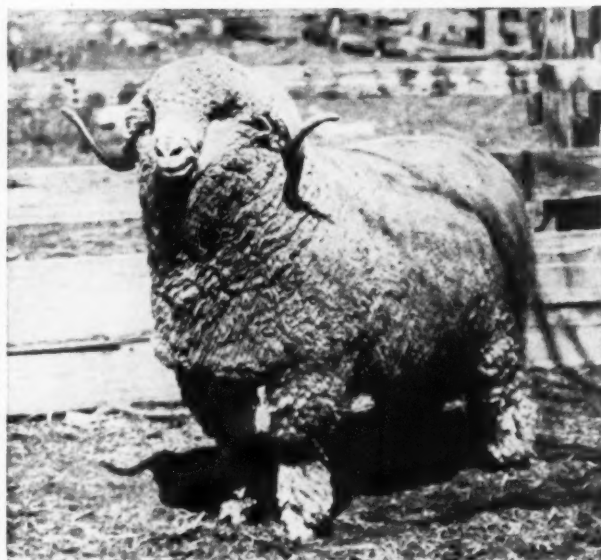
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## How the Soil Conservation District Fits into Ranch Management

By Clayton Puckett, President,  
State Ass'n. Soil Conservation  
District Supervisors

MOST RANCHMEN out this way know that a soil conservation district exists in their area, but a lot of them haven't had any actual experience with their district and they aren't just absolutely certain what the district is trying to do and how it goes about its work.

I'm going to try to clear up both those matters — to tell what the district is trying to do and the methods it uses.

In the first place, I'd better tell what a soil conservation district is. It's an organization of landowners. Nothing more or less. It is an organization of landowners who organize in some particular area to work on conservation problems. The boundaries of our soil conservation districts normally are determined by the limits of some watershed or by county lines. Some of the districts cover parts of several counties; some less. In organizing districts, landowners themselves decide on the boundaries they want included.

### Districts A Unit of State Government

The districts are set up as units of state government under a law the legislature passed; the landowners vote on whether or not they want a district. If they vote to have a district, then they elect five men to be its supervisors. Those supervisors, who must be landowners, aren't paid. They work voluntarily, generally because they feel pretty strongly that there is a conservation job needing doing.

The supervisors work out an overall plan of future operations for the entire district. That plan is based on the conservation needs of the area. Actually, it is nothing more nor less

than a statement of what the district hopes to do.

### Technicians Made Available

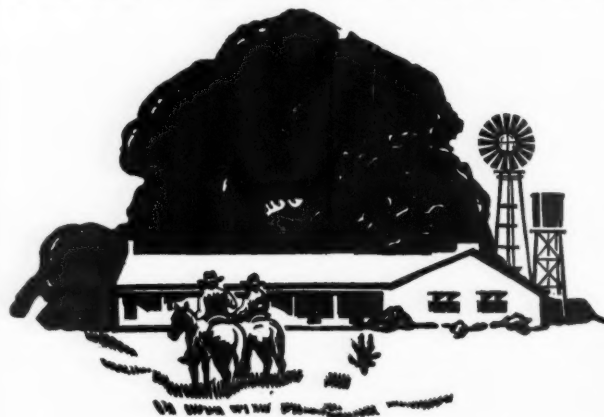
Most of our districts that have been set up any length of time have asked the Soil Conservation Service to assign them technicians. The formalities included involve signing a memorandum of agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture, but the upshot is that men skilled in conservation work are assigned to the district by the Soil Conservation Service. Those technicians work where the district supervisors authorize them to work; naturally the SCS people have to maintain certain standards that the landowners who are the supervisors want maintained anyway.

If you've followed me, you see that at this point we have done three things: (1) organized a soil conservation district, (2) elected landowner-supervisors who have worked up a plan of hoped-for future operations, and (3) secured a technical staff of Soil Conservation Service men.

### Here's How it Works

Roughly, that makes us about ready to get down to actual work. So let's suppose that we have a fellow out here who is getting covered up with bitterweed and buried under mesquite, tarbrush and cedar. His grass is gone and his sheep aren't doing worth a darn. He's an unhappy citizen. He starts looking around for the cause of all his troubles. It doesn't take him long to figure out that he'd be better off if he had some grass; some good grass. And, since somewhere or another he's heard about soil conservation and range management, or maybe because he's seen

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CLAYTON PUCKETT

the soil conservation district sign dwontown, he decides finally to give the district a call and see what they can do to help.

First thing he does, generally, is go into the office. He generally finds no one there except some of the Soil Conservation Service people because the supervisors are land owners who have to operate their places; the supervisors come to the office for meetings but they don't pretend to stay there other times.

The Soil Conservation Service men tell the man who wants help that he needs to put in an application to the supervisors of the district if he wants technical assistance with his conservation problem. They give him one of the district's applications and the man fills it in; it is an application for future help only and involves no present or future promises and it doesn't call for the exchange of money and it is not binding on the operator if he decides he doesn't want to go along.

Usually while the fellow is at the SCS office he tells the technicians about his troubles — the brush invasion and so forth — and he and the technicians generally get into a discussion of the various grasses that do the best job for livestock out here. And right there is the key to the whole range conservation program in our section: **a man's got to find out what grasses will do best on his place and he's got to find out the best way to get the most use out of those grasses.** He knows that the more good grass he can grow the more money he will make.

When the supervisors meet and accept a man's application for assistance, then the SCS is authorized to send men out to help the landowner diagnose his troubles and prescribe usable remedies. We've got a good many thousand landowners working in this setup who are quite satisfied; you can judge for yourself whether or not from the standpoint of producing a return for the investment.

The technicians and the landowner work up the plan of intended conservation operations — such things as deferring this or that range in season so that some particularly good grass can get a chance to get a little growth or maybe make some seed. The conservation operations are under way.

There isn't a lot more to tell —

that's the process: we organize a district, we make an overall plan, we get a technical staff and we start helping individual landowners with their conservation problems. I might mention that soil conservation districts are the only truly democratic units ever set up to do soil and water conservation work; that the districts suit me as a way to work because they are simply groups of landowners working together on common problems; and that districts are fine units to have because — having no ties to any organization — they can develop assistance from any agency, business or group which is willing to help.

## Production

(Continued from page 13)

approximately 6.7 cents or 22.4 per cent above the yearly average for the United States.

The favorable price position of Sutton County wool producers may be attributed to such factors as: advantageous production area and improved breeding and marketing practices. As stated above, a number of ranchmen have for many years followed the practice of sorting and improving their flocks through better breeding, likewise the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company has made a continuous effort to market wool on a quality basis, grading wool both at the shearing pens and at the warehouse. Undoubtedly such efforts are reflected in the favorable prices received by the producers as indicated in the accompanying chart.

## "SOIL AND WATER" TO MAKE DEBUT

A NEW monthly magazine, "Soil and Water," is soon to be published by the Association of Texas Soil Conservation District Supervisors, according to M. C. Puckett, president.

The first issue is scheduled for December and is to contain upwards of 50 pages devoted to all phases of the soil conservation district program. It will include the conservation of soil, water, range, timber and wildlife.

The aim of the new publication will be to consolidate the efforts of 100,000 participating Texas landowners toward a permanent land usage program to return the productivity of Texas soil. The soil conservation districts in Texas cover 142,327,400 acres or about 95 per cent of the state's total area.

L. H. McCutcheon of Menard purchased a 544-acre stockfarm near Cannon Creek, Arkansas, which is all planted with improved grasses.

McCutcheon and family have lived at Menard six years. He will retain his ranch interest at Menard. That ranch is currently leased to D. P. Smith of Llano.

The 544 Arkansas acres are supposed to carry 150 cattle. With improvements, the land will accommodate 250 head of cattle . . . they say.

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SONORA, TEXAS

## RECOGNITION OF PROBLEM GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Tom Darrow, Soil Conservation Service district conservationist, was pleased with the response of the ranchmen, many of whom came over a hundred miles to the grass program on the Cleve Jones, Sr. ranch, east of Sonora. In spite of rather threatening and disagreeable weather, the ranchmen showed no slackening of interest as the work of Cleve Jones was explained and displayed.

The results as summarized by Mr. Darrow were encouraging, but nothing was so promising or significant as the interest and enthusiasm of young and old in the grass conservation program. Grass is becoming to be recognized as the "Crop" of the ranchman — not an incidental factor in livestock production but the essential one. The recognition that proper grass management and utilization is the primary problem of modern ranchmen is the greatest single achievement made by the industry during the past half century. This Cleve Jones field day and hundreds of similar ones being held throughout the Southwest is evidence of the ranchman's awareness of the fact.

## Cleve Jones, Sr. Proves Conservation Practices Are Worthwhile

(1) Pan-fried steaks and pit barbecue with all the trimmings, homemade cake and ice cream was the noon-day treat for the field-day visitors.

(2) The ladies and the young folks too, pitched in and did most of the work — Shown (left to right) Mrs.

Cleve Jones, Sr., Mrs. Dante Riley, Miss Connie Rivera, Mrs. E. E. Sawyer and Mrs. J. V. Alley.

(3) That good cup of coffee in the hands of Ogden Wilson, Ft. McKavett; Dante Riley, Sonora; Clay Holland, Junction ranchman is standing.

(4) Around the windmill on this part of the Cleve Jones ranch is a veritable grass nursery. The grass watered by the overflow is not trampled down around this well but grows luxuriantly and seeds the surrounding acres. Much of the grass is KR bluestem but there are at least seven other varieties to be found in the area.

(5) The grass judging score cards are checked by a group of volunteers. Studies and contests such as this helps everyone.





## (A Summary of Results)

THAT GREATER livestock production comes as a result of applying good range conservation management practices was quite evident at the District Field Day and barbecue held at the Cleve Jones, Sr. Headquarters Ranch, east of Sonora. Mr. Jones, a cooperator with the Edwards Plateau, was host to upwards of a hundred ranchmen and their families, Saturday, October 6th.

In addition to the barbecue and conservation program, landowners in sub-division No. 3 of the District re-elected Frank Bond to the District Board of Supervisors for a five year term. He will serve along with J. M. Vander Stucken, Edwin Sawyer, Joe B. Ross, and Fred Earwood.

By cutting cedar, cabling oak brush, re-seeding stump holes with desirable grasses and by deferring his Taylor 1,000-Acre Pasture during the growing season, Mr. Jones has obtained a 15 to 20% increase of the better grasses in this pasture.

As a result of these efforts, this pasture has provided considerably more grazing than before and with not over six inches of rain this year has continued to improve.

Prior to 1949, this pasture provided an average of 40-45 A/U's grazing per section, yearlong. Following cabling and re-seeding operations in March and April, 1949, the pasture was deferred until November 1st of that year and then grazed until May 1st of 1950, at the rate of 37 A/U's per section, yearlong. From May 1st, 1950 until September 15th, 1950, the pasture was rested and then stocked with 100 cows for 7½ months, 100 sheep for 40 days and 100 goats for 30 days. This grazing amounted to 56 A/U's grazing per section on a yearlong basis.

Jones states that the livestock did better in this pasture than any other and they were not fed any more supplemental feed than his other livestock or any more than in previous years.

All of this was done with 25 inches of rain in 1949, 15 inches in 1950 and six inches in 1951. All of which proves again that good conservation range management means more grass, more production and more income.

In the plant judging contest held in connection with the tour, W. R. (Rex) Cusenbary of Sonora won 1st; W. L. (Tom) Davis of Sonora, 2nd; Dickie Runge of Christoval, 3rd; and Ervin C. Geistweidt of Mason, 4th.

Supervisors of the Edwards Plateau Soil Conservation District sponsored this contest and provided prizes of adapted grass seed to the winners.

(Additional Photos on Next Page)

(1) Tom Darrow, district conservationist of the Edwards Plateau Soil Conservation District, points out on a huge chart the results of three year's grass studies on the 774-acre Jones experimental pasture. The ranchmen paid close attention.

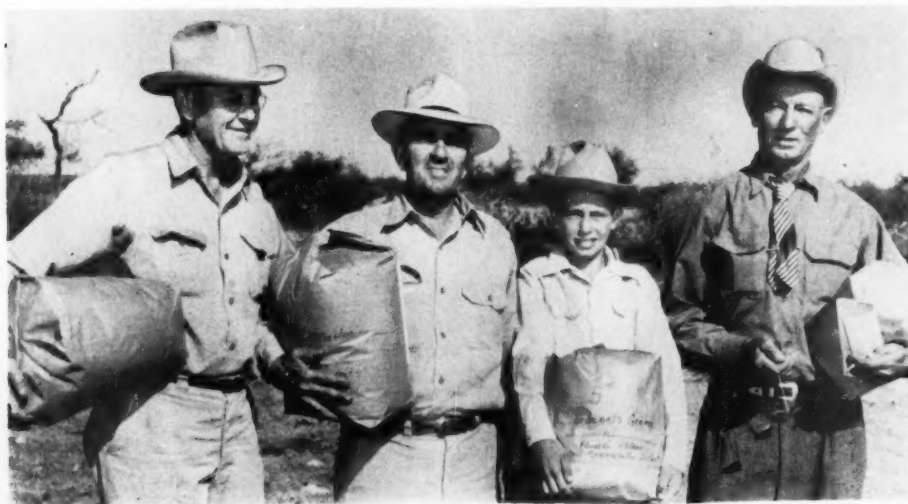
(2) The ranchmen went out on the range and looked at and studied the results of deferred grazing and other practices of grass conservation. Many entered the grass identification contest.

(3) Frank Bond points out that in spite of the fact the range has had only six inches of rain this year, the ground is covered with seedlings.



## Cleve Jones, Sr. District Field Day

(Continued from preceding page)



(Top)

**GRANDCHILDREN HAVE FUN**—The grandchildren of Cleve Jones, Sr. who ranches east of Sonora had a jam-up good time helping out in the barbecue at noon-time. Left to right are Don Cooper, 9; Cleve Jones, III, 7; Alice Claire Jones, 9; and Betty Jack Cooper, 6. Mr. and Mrs. Pat Cooper, Fort Stockton, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Jones, Jr. are parents of the children.

(Bottom)

**RANCHMEN KNOW THEIR GRASSES**—It has been stated that not one ranchman of West Texas out of ten could name and identify a dozen of the most common native grasses and this may not be too far wrong. Yet, at the Cleve Jones field day, four proved they knew their grass. Five pounds of grass seed went to the winners in a grass identification contest. Left to right are grass enthusiasts, Rex Cusenbary (who won last year, too); W. L. (Tom) Davis, a veteran ranchman who ranches between Sonora and Eldorado; Dick Runge, 11 years, who is the son of J. Forest Runge, Christoval, and Ervin C. Geistweidt of Mason. Adjoining pictures are through the courtesy of Elmer Kelton, San Angelo Standard-Times.

W. F. (Son) Drake, Jr., of San Angelo purchased 40,000 pounds of mohair from Uvalde Producers Wool and Mohair Co., at 90 cents a pound for adult hair and \$1.15 for kid. Drake, who is buying for an eastern firm, also purchased a carload of mohair from Hollis Blackwell warehouse at Goldthwaite at the same price.

The R. P. Collins & Co. buyer, Lonie Ragland of Junction, bought some 250,000 pounds of mohair at various Texas points. The prices were said to be "going."

Russell Martin of Del Rio, representing Collins & Aikman, Bristol, Rhode Island, has bought approximately 225,000 to 250,000 pounds of mohair at current prices October 22 and 23. Some of this tonnage was bought at Del Rio Wool and Mohair and at Roddic & Co., Brady.

The Boston firm of Forte, Dupee, Sawyer contracted on October 22 and 23 some one million pounds of Texas fall mohair. Purchasing agents were C. J. Webre of San Angelo and Jack Taylor of Kerrville. The prices paid were \$1 for adult hair and \$1.25 for kid.

The big purchases of the firm included 100,000 pounds from the Sanderson Wool and Mohair Co.; 125,000 pounds from Schwartz and Co., Uvalde; 150,000 pounds from Fred Horner, Uvalde; 100,000 pounds from J. D. Varga Warehouse, Rocksprings, and about 200,000 pounds which growers still were holding.

Sales were made to the Forte firm also by Hollis Blackwell Warehouse, Goldthwaite; the West Texas Wool and Mohair Association, Mertzon, and various other warehouses.

Bob Seiker of Kerrville and Walker Nesbit of San Angelo have made some fall mohair purchases at \$1 a pound on adult hair and \$1.50 on kid hair.

## IN SAN ANGELO

# Producers' Now in Tenth Year of Service



This picture taken over San Angelo shows the 24 acres on the Ballinger Highway that is Producers Livestock Company. Note the facilities for parking, trucking and rail shipping. Also alley connections with Mid-West Feed Yards.

The volume of sales at Producers for September, 1951 totaled \$2,177,898.63. This figure was amassed on 10,932 cattle, 35,847 sheep, 189 hogs and 20 horses.

During this one month period, Producers payroll totaled \$13,217.54.

Producers opened in 1941 with J. Cory Snow and Sam Morris

as owners. The ownership has changed several times, but it has always been a group of men who were livestock producers themselves and knew the problems of ranchmen and stockmen. In 1947 Arthur Broome and Foster Rust bought the company. This year Broome purchased Rust's part of the firm. The company continues to serve the best interest of its customers.

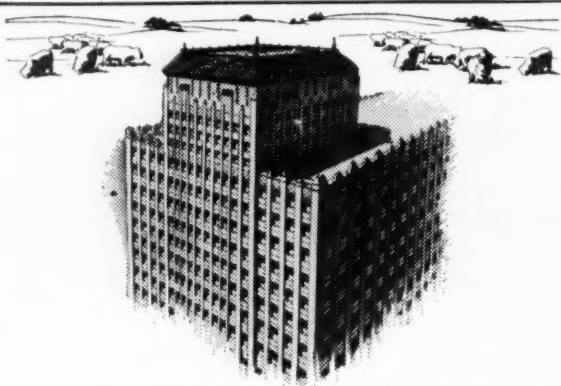
## WHY DO COMMUNITIES GIVE THEIR WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT TO LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES? because . . .

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HEART O' TEXAS COMMISSION CO., H. D. Griffith and J. L. Dunlap, Mgrs., Brady.....	Sales Tuesday, Saturday
KERR COUNTY LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO., Earl Brewton, Mgr., Kerrville.....	Sales Tuesday, Thursday
LOMETA COMMISSION CO., Charley Boyd, Mgr., Lometa.....	Sale Friday
MASON SALES CO., Pat Marshall and Clarence Schuessler, Mgrs., Mason.....	Sale Thursday
MIDLAND LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Don Estes, Mgr., Midland.....	Sale Thursday
MILLS COUNTY COMMISSION, Malcolm & Sig Jernigan, Mgrs., Goldthwaite.....	Sales Monday, Friday
PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Jack Drake, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Tuesday, Friday
RANCHERS COMMISSION COMPANY, Lem and Jack Jones, Mgrs., Junction.....	Sale Wednesday
SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., J. B. Webster, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Monday, Saturday
UVALDE LIVESTOCK SALES CO., Uvalde.....	Sale Saturday
WEBSTER AUCTION COMPANY, Jimmy Webster, Mgr., Sweetwater.....	Sale Wednesday

The Livestock Auction Companies must be rendering a much needed and desired service – otherwise, WHY ARE THEY GROWING SO RAPIDLY?





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## Range Society To Meet At San Antonio

THE THIRD Annual Meeting of the Texas section of the American Society of Range Management will be held at the Gunter Hotel, in San Antonio, December 10 and 11.

A very interesting program has been arranged and will be presented and discussed by both ranchers and technicians, men who work out in the field and know from study and experience the best methods under varying conditions and circumstances.

Rangeland, development and conservation plus the proper utilization thereof, will be the main topics of discussion, but supplementary feeding on the range; control of poisonous plants; development of water for livestock; range reseeding and different breeds of cattle, their merits under range conditions, will also be considered.

On the afternoon of the second day, an exhibit of various devices and chemicals for controlling weeds and brush and for spraying livestock will be held. Also on exhibition will be grass seeders; seed harvesters; brand-

ing tables, dehorning chutes and many other items of interest to rangemen.

The American Society of Range Management, although organized only three years ago, has over 2500 members and it encourages research activities in many and various fields of endeavor. It offers a medium for the exchange of ideas between technicians and ranchers and for bringing about a better understanding and relationship between workers with divergent viewpoints, from many allied fields, including the teaching profession; research; extension; State departments of conservation; fish and game departments and especially those most vitally concerned with rangeland, the ranchers themselves.

Anyone interested in our program is cordially invited to attend our annual meeting.

JOHN P. CLASSEN,  
Chairman, Texas Section,  
American Society of  
Range Management.

### TEXAS LAND PRICES INCREASE

THE AVERAGE sales price of Texas land rose at an accelerated rate during 1950 according to a Texas A & M Progress Report by John H. Southern and Joe R. Motheral. Reacting to a strengthened demand for farm products and general inflationary forces, the average price climbed from \$44.44 per acre to \$49.95. The volume of sales also rose sharply. In 24 counties, the number of land transfers increased by 20 per cent, while the acreage changing hands increased by more than 50 per cent.

Average selling prices declined in only four of the State's 18 type-of-farming areas during 1950. In three areas — Panhandle wheat, Edwards Plateau and Central Basin, and the Northeast sandy lands — the decreases were fairly substantial, while the drop in the High Plains and Trans-Pecos grazing area was small.

Prices increased in virtually 11 other

areas and ranged up to nearly 50 per cent.

Since 1939, when the current inflationary trend in the land market had its beginnings, a narrowing of the price spread between the "best" and the "poorest" land has been noted in most areas. The size of units purchased were larger than in 1949, but the indications were that many buyers were still favoring small units, often without full attention to the adequacy of the farm's size for production purposes. This tendency emphasizes the need both for care on the part of the buyer and for a continuous review of lending policies on the part of credit agencies.

A 277-acre stockfarm in Arkansas has been purchased by Ben Hyde of Kerrville. The land is all cultivated, but is planted to grass.

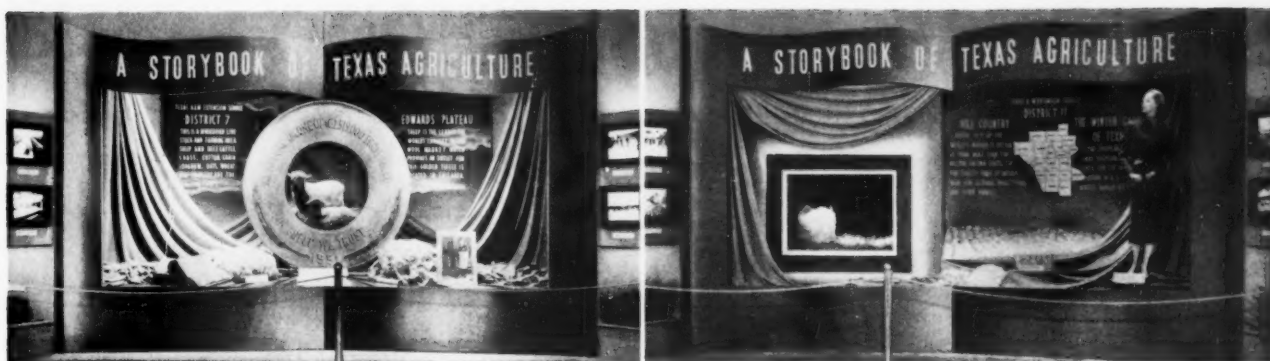
The price on the transaction was \$10,000.



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FAVORITE MEN'S STORE  
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## Fomby's



## Extension Service Fair Exhibit Features Sheep and Goats

MY "DOPE" for this issue is all wrapped up in the enclosed pictures of the A & M Extension Service exhibit at the State Fair at Dallas.

Those of us who worked on this deal think that a good job of wool and mohair promotion work was done here, at the same time depicting the agriculture of our area.

A & M College had sixteen of these ten foot display booths at the fair plus an information booth. They were thought up by committees of county agents after the whole idea was sug-

gested by Ray Wilson of the State Fair. Actual design was done by Win Morton, who was employed by the State Fair. The entire cost was paid by the Fair, except for traveling expense of county agents who took turns at "keeping" the exhibits. I spent four days up there myself.

Now back to the photos: District 11, which includes Hill County, had the goat and mohair exhibit, W. S. Orr of Rocksprings furnished a nanny kid for the exhibit, to attract attention. When the photo was made, the goat

was moving, so it's not too good a picture of the goat. The entire booth was draped with fabrics made from mohair. Just to the right of the goat was a small amount of hair in the grease. To the right of that was a pile of scoured hair and then some mohair yarn. The dress (or suit) made by a 4-H member was on a mannikin. We tried to show all we could about the use of mohair. The mohair material was furnished by Russell Martin, and I suppose came from Collins and Aikman. Raw hair came from the Bandera Warehouse. Scoured hair was sent by Stanley Davis from the Experiment Station scouring plant. R. S. Miller, District agent, made all the arrangements. The Goodall-Sanford Mills of Sanford, Maine also sent some scoured hair.

The District seven exhibit was all on sheep. Marion Badger furnished two lambs and the exhibit included grease wool, wool material and statistics on sheep and wool. The pile of wool on the right had a sign which said that it required 11½ pounds of wool to make one man's suit. Wool blankets were displayed.

Both booths attracted a lot of attention; a million people should see them before the fair is over. Having the live animals in there certainly helped to draw a crowd. If you see Ernest Williams, tell him I think the industry owes a vote of thanks to Ray Wilson for giving us an opportunity to display our wares in this exhibit.

H. SCHLEMMER,  
Bandera County Agent

# Pierce Rambouillets

"Dynamite" - Champion Ram 1949 San Angelo Sale    Reserve Champion Ewe 1951 San Angelo Stock Show

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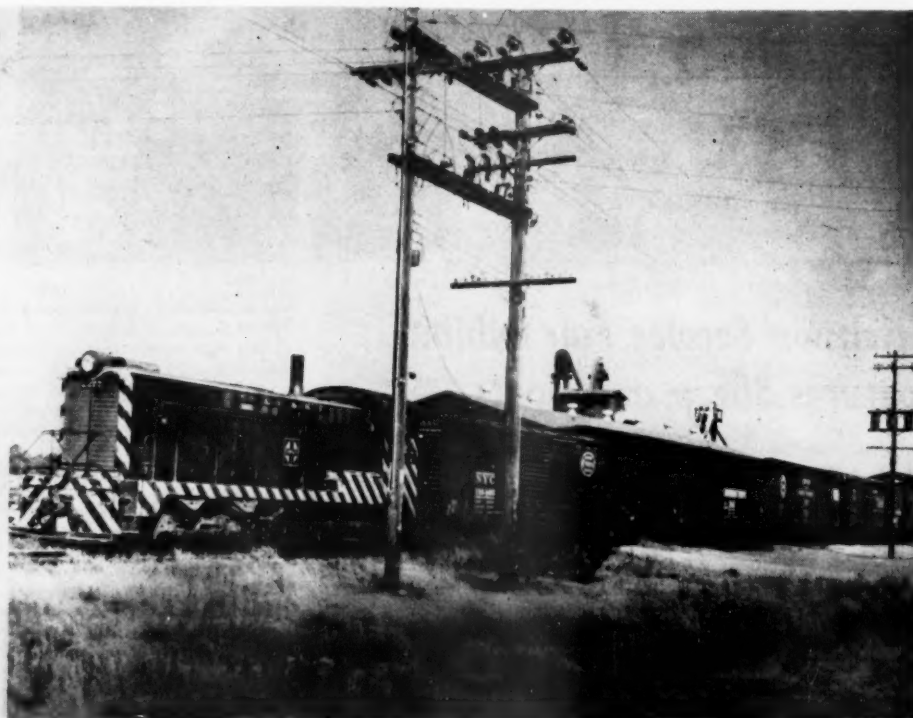
Pierce Rambouillets entered 35 Classes in Four Spring Shows and Won 44 Ribbons

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can be so **LOW** in **PRICE** and yet  
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Buy it -- Try it  
 and you will agree Lamkin's Mineral Salt and  
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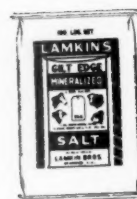
**Lamkin Bros.**

Brownwood, Texas

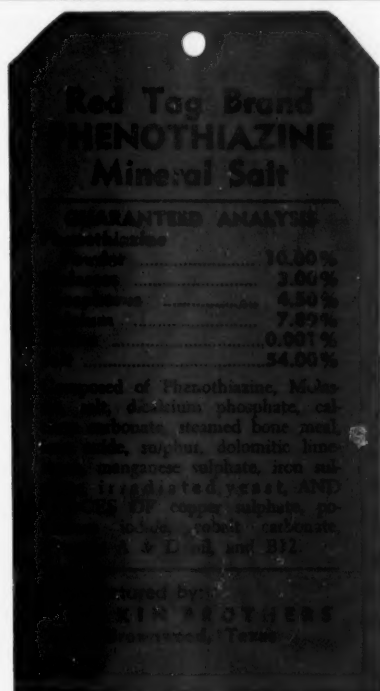
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**LAMKIN'S GREEN TAG 27% (EQUIVALENT) PROTEIN RANGE FEED**  
 Composed of 41% protein peanut meal, 44% protein soybean meal, 41% protein cottonseed meal, 34% protein linseed meal, corn gluten feed, urea, grain sorghum meal, alfalfa meal, dried beet pulp, yellow corn meal, ground barley, ground oats, wheat mixed feed, calcium carbonate, dicalcium phosphate, salt, steamed bone meal, iron oxide, sulphur, dolomitic limestone, AND TRACES OF vitamin A and D oil, vitamin B12, manganese sulphate, iron sulphate, irradiated yeast, copper sulphate, potassium iodide, and cobalt carbonate.

Manufactured by  
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 GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein not less than	19.14%	27.00 Per Cent
Urea	(Calculated as Equivalent to Protein 7.86%)	
Crude Fat not less than		2.50 Per Cent
Crude Fiber not more than		6.50 Per Cent
Nitrogen-Free Extract not less than		39.00 Per Cent
Calcium (Ca) not less than		4.4 Per Cent
Phosphorus (P) not less than		1.0 Per Cent
Salt (NaCl) not more than		2.0 Per Cent

(Net Weight Declared On Bag)  
**GILTEDGE WHITE TAG BRAND MINERAL SALT**  
 Composed of salt, dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, steamed bone meal, iron oxide, sulphur, dolomitic limestone, manganese sulphate, iron sulphate, irradiated yeast,

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**GILTEDGE**

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Calcium (Ca) not less than	13.0	Per Cent
Phosphorus (P) not less than	7.0	Per Cent
Iodine (I) not less than	0.001	Per Cent
Salt (NaCl) not more than	50.3	Per Cent

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# SAN ANTONIO --

## Texas Sheep and Lamb Prices Drop Sharply

TEXAS SHEEP and lamb prices broke sharply under pressure from unusually large marketings during the first three weeks of October.

Losses in the sheep and lamb divisions at Ft. Worth and San Antonio this month ranged anywhere from 50c to \$8 a hundred pounds, according to records kept by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration.

This wave of declining prices also hit other classes of livestock. By the 18th of October, cattle had dropped \$1 to as much as \$6 in Texas. Losses of \$2, \$3 and \$4 were common throughout the list. Hogs fell around \$1 a hundred pounds and sows were off 50c to \$1.50. Feeder pigs were only 50c lower for the period at Ft. Worth but around \$2 to \$3.50 lower at San Antonio.

Although the lamb situation for the nation as a whole has been generally good this season, prolonged dry weather hindered development in the Southwest. Nevertheless, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that more lambs are scheduled to be fed for the winter and spring markets this season than the low number fed last season. Widespread demand for breeding stock will be an important factor in determining the number of lambs to be fed.

With the 1951 lamb crop in the 13 Western states slightly smaller than last year and the smallest on record for the West, prospects for lamb feeding in the Southwest this season are relatively poor. In Texas, the leading sheep state, the 1951 lamb crop was 16% smaller than in 1950 because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Outlook for wheat pasture feeding in Kansas, Oklahoma and northwest Texas are poor. There is little volunteer wheat in Texas and moisture is needed before fall sown wheat will be suitable for pasturing. Only limited wheat field lamb feeding is in store for Kansas. Volunteer wheat acreage is small and already reduced by early-season pasturing of lambs that were forced out of Texas and the Southwest by the dry weather this summer. Many lambs scheduled for Kansas wheat fields may be shifted into Corn Belt feedlots and other favorable pasturing areas.

Although much of the Texas lamb

crop left earlier than usual this season, continued dry weather has forced ranchers to maintain heavy shipments. Also, the high price of feed has made it necessary for many sheepmen to move their flocks to market.

During the first 19 days of October, some 73 thousand sheep and lambs rolled into the two major Texas stockyards. Of these, over 58 thousand were unloaded at Ft. Worth while some 14 thousand head arrived at San Antonio.

Marketings of 73 thousand sheep and lambs this month were considerably larger than the 42 thousand offered during the same period in September and greatly outnumbered the 17 thousand-head run a year earlier. Over half of the supply this month was aged sheep. Slaughter and feeder lambs made up the balance.

Early in October, feeder lambs commanded a considerable premium over slaughter lambs and sellers routed as many lambs as possible into feeder channels. As a result, many loads of partly fattened lambs under 90 lbs. went back to the country for further feeding. However, with unusually large shipments, the broad demand was quickly filled and trading in the feeder division slowed as most buying interests turned to the bearish side.

By the end of the third week in October, feeder lambs sold around \$6 per 100 lbs. lower in Texas. Some low grade offerings were off as much as \$8 in Ft. Worth. Feeder yearlings looked about \$4 lower than September's close. Ft. Worth moved common to good feeder lambs at \$20 to \$27. Me-

## REAGAN COUNTY RANCH BRINGS \$350,000

B. B. CARTER of Amarillo has purchased the 8,174-acre Reagan County ranch belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Iris Mertie Greer of San Angelo. The transaction was made for approximately \$350,000.

One-eighth of the royalty on the ranch had been disposed of previously. The sale was made by the San Angelo National Bank, trustee of the estate.

Sam Ault of Big Lake has the ranch under surface lease with several years yet to run.

The ranch sold to Mr. Carter is in block 2, Texas and Pacific Railway Co. survey, west of the Tom Green County handle that separates Sterling and Irion Counties.

The Greer estate retains a 5,000 acre ranch farther west in Reagan County about five miles north of Stiles. There is a Spraberry well on this ranch which pumps 30 barrels of oil plus 20 barrels of water daily.

Mrs. Greer was the widow of O. L. Greer.

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UNION STOCK YARDS SAN ANTONIO**

# GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

dium 50 to 60 lb. offerings brought \$19 to \$20 at San Antonio. Feeder yearlings left Ft. Worth in a \$20 to \$22 range while medium and good lots went out at \$16 to \$17.50 in San Antonio.

Slaughter lambs and yearlings were around \$1 to \$2 lower for the period. Ft. Worth turned good and choice lambs at \$28 to \$30. High-choice and prime grades were absent and very few yearlings or aged wethers were on offer.

San Antonio cleared utility grade slaughter lambs at \$26 to \$27 while cull and low-utility lambs and yearlings made \$13 to \$16. Utility and good woolled yearlings brought \$20 to \$23, with fresh shorn at \$16 to \$16.50.

Aged sheep averaged around 50c to \$1 lower in Texas with low grades showing the least decline. Good slaughter ewes earned \$15 to \$16 at Ft. Worth. Cull and utility offerings sold at \$11.50 to \$13.50 in Ft. Worth and at \$8.50 to \$10.50 in San Antonio.

tonio. Utility and good wethers realized \$17 in the Alamo City.

Goats failed to show as much decline as sheep despite heavy marketings at San Antonio this month. Mature goats lost only about 50c per 100 lbs. during the first three weeks in October. Kid goats showed little change and stocker goats looked about 50 cents higher.

Goat marketings through Oct. 19 reached about 18 thousand head, compared with 14 thousand the month before and around 4 thousand a year ago.

Medium Spanish type goats sold at \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. by Oct. 18. Angoras in the hair went as high as \$11. Most cull and common goats moved in an \$8.50 to \$10 range with few above \$9.50 late in the period.

Kid goats returned mostly \$6.75 per head, with yearlings and kids mixed up to \$8 each.

Stocker nanny and wether Angoras changed hands at \$11.50 to \$12.50 a hundred pounds.

## Highest Premiums in History Offered at San Antonio

THE SAN Antonio Livestock Exposition will award its highest premiums at the third annual show, February 15-24, when \$49,477 will be offered exhibitors of prize stock, according to Mark L. Browne, general livestock chairman.

The premiums exceed by \$1,477 the prize money that was offered in the 1951 show.

Announcement of the premium list signalled start of active planning for the livestock phase of the many-sided exposition, which is to be held at the Coliseum.

Of the total prize money, \$7,910 is being offered in the boy's fat stock show, Browne reported. This will include a new addition in the boys' section — a negro boy's pig show, with \$673 offered for single Durocs and Poland Chinas in three weight classes.

Another innovation is \$340 in premiums as a boys' show neatness award.

Browne said that 3,000 copies of the premium list would go in the mails early in October. Prospective exhibitors may secure copies of the list by writing to W. L. Jones, secretary-manager, P. O. Box 1746.

Top premiums of \$8,000 are offered in the Hereford breeding class, \$5,440 for Aberdeen Angus breeding stock and \$5,306 for breeding sheep and goats. One of the largest breeding sheep and goat shows among major southwest expositions, the breeding sheep and goat department will include eight sheep breeds — Rambouillet, Delaine, Corriedale, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk, Hampshire and Columbia.

Premiums of \$3,710 are offered for

open class steers — Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Brahman. At the request of Brahman associations, the exposition announced that the Brahman class will be open only to steers with one or more registered parents.

The Brahman PAZA class, with \$3,000 premiums, will be the nation's only PAZA show. Fat swine premiums total \$3,600. This class is open to five breeds — Durocs, Polands, Hampshires, Berkshires and one class for all other pure breeds.

Greatly increased participation is expected this year in the Brangus department, where premiums total \$1,500, inasmuch as it will be a national Brangus show, according to the American Brangus Breeders' Association.

Other premiums in the open show are: polled Herefords, \$1,000; Shorthorn breeding cattle, \$3,000; Brahman ABBA, \$3,000; Jerseys, \$2,000; Holsteins, \$1,000; milking shorthorns, \$1,000; open class fat lambs, \$318.

In the boys' show 15 places have been added in three weight classes for Hereford steers, making 15 additional steers eligible for auction. Premiums total \$3,005. Other boys' show premiums are: dairy heifers, \$535; lambs, \$1,005; and pigs, \$3,365.

H. W. Evans recently sold his 4,400 acre Fort Terrett ranch to Hayden Lawler of Roosevelt.

Evans plans to buy a ranch in New Mexico soon. He took in 1,400 acres on the Lawler transaction and is reported to have gotten about \$50 an acre for the sale.

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**Furniture Co.**  
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RAISERS' HEADQUARTERS  
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FOR ONLY **\$5.95**

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## What's New . . .

### WHIRL-WIND FEEDER

#### ---A NEW WRINKLE

THE COLLIER Livestock Feeder Company of Ralls, Texas, has announced a new livestock feeder designed to provide all-weather protection for minerals fed to sheep, cattle and horses. The design maintains the open side always away from the wind which prevents its exposure to rain and snow. It furthermore aids in keeping the mineral or salt from blowing away.

The development of the feeder is outlined by Gerald Collier, Ralls livestockman, inventor of the feeder, who writes the magazine:

"My primary business is Registered Hereford Cattle. I have been associated with my father here since returning from the service. My father

ran sheep for several years until the coyotes became too bad. We have fitted a few of our Herefords for show and sale during the last three or four years. Among other winnings during the time we had the Grand Champion bull at the 1950 Amarillo Tri-State Fair.

"When I began working with livestock in earnest in 1948 I knew the value of mineral to stock so I began trying to keep it out for our cattle. Using the conventional open troughs, I found that the wind and rain got much more of the mineral than the cattle did and it was impossible to keep clean, undamaged mineral before the cattle at all times unless I wanted to spend full time. I had considered it only a solution to our problem. When they worked so well, however, I decided to put them on the market. I have a patent pending at this time and have the production problems well in hand. The procurement of steel held production down and will probably be more severe during the future year, however we will have to go along with that as best we can.

"I have tried to bring out the fact that I have worked with stock and am therefore in a position to know the problems of getting minerals and phenothiazine to them. We have used the cost versus quality from a stockman's point of view. I believe a stockman would rather pay a little more for a feeder that had heavy gauge iron and durable construction than buy one that would play out in a few years for less money and we are building them on that basis.

"In addition to its use as a mineral feeder, I believe it has very good possibilities for feeding range sheep on salt and cottonseed meal mixture in wintering."

### NEW EXTENSION DISTRICTS

HERMAN SCHLEMMER, Bandera County agent, reports that the Extension Service is being re-districted. Bandera County will now be in the San Angelo District, as will Mason, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Real and Kimble Counties. Dick Miller will be District Agent in San Angelo.

Sutton, Val Verde, and Edwards Counties will be in the Fort Stockton District. Most others of District 11 will be in the Valley District.

### WELLS GETTING LOW

October 6, 1951

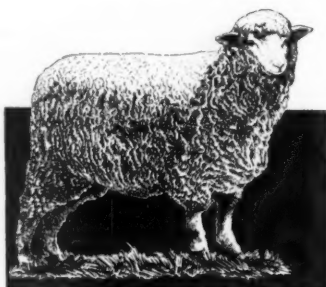
IT SURE is dry down this way, but most of the lambs have gone out. Lots of lambs were sold that would have been kept here if it had rained. They brought a good price, 29c and 30c, and made good weights, better than 60 lbs. average. We are going into winter without much feed, and lots of wells are very low, and some are just dry.

JIM GOTCHER  
Sabinal, Texas

The Henry Holiman lambs from San Angelo were received by John Gahr, San Angelo Commission man, October 24. The lambs, purchased a week earlier, were shipped to Ohio.

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when the  
picking is  
slim . . .



for

CATTLE  
SHEEP  
GOATS

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BOX 66

PHONE 606

LAMESA, TEXAS



By Jack B. Taylor

THE ASSOCIATION has accepted eight new members and reinstated one old member since the last issue. New members are: Max Johnson, Lyman, Nebraska; Jimmy Linderman, Paint Rock, Texas; Oran W. Bigby, Ballinger, Texas; Ben Allison, Roosevelt, Texas; Jack B. Preston, Vanderpool, Texas; G. C. Allen, Robert Lee, Texas; Von Knight, Zephyr, Texas; Milton McFatter, Camp Wood, Texas; and F. A. Spaulding & Sons, Strong, Maine. H. I. Sims of Miles, Texas, reinstated his old membership.

The Association now has active members located in twenty-six different states, reaching from Maine to Oregon and North Dakota to Texas.

Miles and Jacque Pierce of Alpine, Texas, recently visited the National Rambouillet Farm at Rambouillet, France. Miles sent the Association office a pamphlet from the station with his own interesting comments. The pamphlet shows the average body weight of the French Rambouillet rams is about 154 pounds; their staple length is 2½ to 3 inches, and pounds of wool produced about 15 to 22 pounds. They are inbred to a great degree. Miles says they are much smaller than the American Rambouillet, short stapled, heavy shrinking, woolly faced, wrinkled and light boned, and are bred mainly for wool. The fleeces range about 70's through 85's spinning count. The director of the station personally likes smooth, open-faced Rambouillets, but they continue breeding woolly faced, wrinkled types because Uruguay, their chief market, wants them like that.

The 1952 District Fat Stock Show at Kerrville, Texas, will be held January 17, 18, & 19. Sheep will be judged on the 18th.

Kenneth Love, Mike Moore, Ronnie Mittle, and Dick Runge were the winners of the registered Rambouillets from the Sears Program in Schleicher County recently. Each boy received four top quality bred ewes selected from the Schleicher County registered Rambouillet flocks.

College Station had over two months of temperatures above 100 degrees during the past summer. Dr. W. G. Kammlade, Jr., new sheep instructor at Texas A & M, considered this heat to be the main reason some of the college's stud rams became temporarily sterile.

A number of sheepmen and spectators expressed disappointment that no Rambouillets were exhibited at the State Fair in Dallas this year. This may be another indication as to the seriousness of the present drought. With

little or no grass and high priced feed, sheepmen are having considerable difficulty merely maintaining their flocks.

Tolbert Coleman, member from Lubbock, Texas, recently visited the Association office. He is very optimistic toward the future of irrigated pastures for sheep. The better irrigated farms in the Lubbock area bring around \$300.00 per acre. In Tolbert's opinion, this land is too high for cotton or grain sorghums, but not for sheep. Since January he has sold 119 head off a 5 acre alfalfa pasture and it is still carrying 105 sheep of mixed ages. To date he has only fed 259 bales of alfalfa and 10 tons of grain sorghum bundles.

One of Coleman's neighbors pastured 624 head of average quality lambs on grain sorghums this year. He sold 604 head with a \$10.00 per head profit, not including \$1800.00 worth of wool. The grain sorghum would

have netted about \$2000.00 if it had been harvested.

The Costa Rican government is planning to import one registered Rambouillet ram lamb and four registered ewe lambs in the near future.

J. M. Jones, veteran Texas A & M College Sheep Specialist, is working with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and is stationed at Quito, Ecuador. He recently requested some Rambouillet breed booklets for sheepmen in Ecuador.

Leo Richardson has shipped 125 head of ram lambs to John V. Withers at Paisley, Oregon. There has been a very heavy demand for Rambouillet rams in the northwestern states the past two years. These lambs will probably be carried over until next season.

The San Angelo BCD management met with the 1951 San Angelo Regis-

tered Rambouillet Sale Committee, Oct. 18, to make recommendations for the 1952 committee. Major changes considered were moving the sale date up approximately one month and eliminating the show in connection with the sale. The committee felt an earlier sale date would help some rams becoming overly fat and give buyers more time to get their rams conditioned for the range. In place of a show, the committee recommended studs and pens be classified blue, red and white, or some similar method to designate quality.

The six old members of the committee were retained and five new members appointed to head the 1952 sale. Old members include: John Williams, Eldorado; R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo; Pat Rose, Jr., Del Rio; Leo Richardson, Iraan; Clyde Thate, Burkett, and H. C. Noelke, Jr., Sheffield. New Members are: Louis Tongate, Brooksmith; Dempster Jones, Ozona;

(Continued on page 70)

## IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE . . .



. . . that the founder of Frost National was once a wool buyer, and that this Bank owes its start through the services performed for sheep and goat raisers.

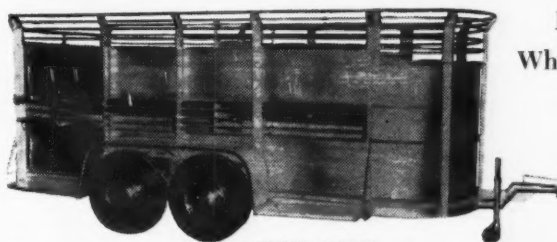
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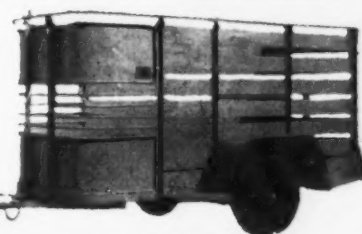
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Here's a Thought-Provoking Editorial  
No Sheepman Can Afford to Miss

## Progress--Where It Will Come From

By W. G. Kammlade  
Associate Director of Extension  
University of Illinois

IT IS an honor to be asked to contribute something to the annual convention issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser. Even though my present duties prevent me from keeping as intimate contact with the sheep and wool industry as during previous years my interest in the industry is no less vital. Perhaps the more distant view I now take may make an observation or two of more value than if I made them when more closely concerned with the production of sheep. At any rate here are a few of my views.

It has often been said that workers in agriculture, particularly those concerned with the production phases of agriculture, have been too much concerned about increased production. Perhaps this has at times been true. But now it seems as though one of the most important things for all groups,

whether in agriculture or in another industry, is greater production. This need has been brought about by many factors. Chief among these factors resulting in increased production needs is an increase in population. There is absolutely no way in which to meet the wants and needs of this increased population except through increased production. If we maintain the same production it means there are less goods to divide amongst an increased number and of course this means smaller quantities of each of these materials. Therefore production is one of the major items in the entire field of agriculture for many years to come.

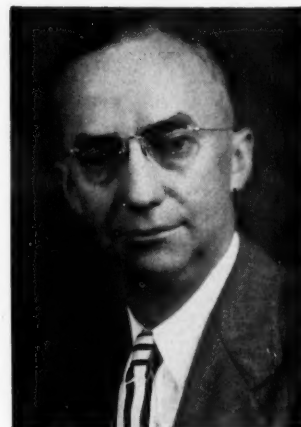
Production to be profitable under most conditions must be efficient. There are many producers who are not efficient enough to get good re-

turns for their effort. That of course is easy to say and hard to overcome. But it remains a big challenge for all producers. Going up hill is never easy. Improving production is an up hill job. What was once efficient production might be very inefficient under present conditions.

Sheep breeding must be geared to changing conditions for it is influenced from without as well as from within. Some of these influences are world wide and some are local. You may not like the term world conditions but such conditions must not be overlooked. Local conditions surrounding the sheep industry include such items as the weather, soil, feed, etc., and most certainly include demand for the kind of meat and wool which are obtained from sheep.

Any study of conditions shows that what we need in the sheep business is better manufacturing units (sheep) for wool and meat. Too many of our units are running at 50% or less efficiency. Part of the low efficiency is due to the kind of sheep we have and part to the way we manage them. We demand almost 100% efficiency from our cars, trucks and tractors and we would be thoroughly disappointed if they produced only 50% to 75% in efficiency. We would quickly change our equipment or the way we manage it. Yet we are accustomed to doing a 50 to 75% efficient job in some of our sheep breeding and sheep raising work and we are often satisfied with the result. This needs to be changed.

None of us know all the means by



W. G. KAMMLADE

which improvements may be brought about but some of the old rules are still good. Such rules as selection for high production, and culling for low production are sound. Sheep must be well managed for high production and be well fed for high production. Striving for good marketable quality lambs and wool is as sound a guide today as it ever was, and it is likely that it will remain sound for many years to come. These things are difficult to achieve. To achieve them may mean changes. We need to know what changes will result in improvement. We ought not be too resistant to change for it has been demonstrated

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Designed so as to maintain the open side always away from the wind thus preventing damage to contents from wind, rain, etc.

The bonnet rotates on a thrust type ball bearing which requires grease every 2-3 years. The bearing carries only the bonnet. The pan and mineral are supported by the stand.



The WHIRLWIND Feeder is not cheaply nor hastily constructed, but is of heavy galvanized sheet metal built for strength, ruggedness, and durability as we believe stockmen prefer.

It is entirely self-supporting and portable, yet will not turn over.



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3. Winter Feeding Salt, Cottonseed Meal Mixture  
(Serves Equally as Well for Cattle)

**COLLIER LIVESTOCK FEEDER CO.**

BOX 61

RALLS, TEXAS





that some changes will help us to improve. Our aim in making changes must be better manufacturing units for the production of meat and wool.

Another thing which I think many of us in the sheep and wool business must do is to take a good look at our prejudices. How many of the things which we like or dislike do we like or dislike because of prejudice? How many of our likes or dislikes are based on facts? We all like certain features about the head of sheep but that does not mean that we all like the same features or that what we like is important. Many of these likes are merely prejudices for what appeals to us from the standpoint of our sense of beauty. These matters may have no relation whatever to high production, but we insist upon retaining them because we are prejudiced in their favor.

It seems to me as though there is no more significant undertaking that will help us overcome our prejudices than some of the work now being done if we are sincere in our desire to improve. The work in which rams are tested for their efficiency in the utilization of feed and in their rates of growth and in the amounts of wool produced may be of great value. If it were possible to add to this a determination of the kind of carcasses and fleeces which their lambs produced it would be of even more value. Only by constant sifting the good from the poor on the basis of performance will we be able to make significant progress. Even progress on this basis will be slow and it will require hard and continuous work to make progress. Only when we are going down hill can we coast. To go up hill requires effort.

I have never forgotten the remark which I heard at a show in Texas a good many years ago. The seller of a sheep was talking to the man who had purchased the animal. The seller remarked that the ram he had sold two or three years ago had a nice fleece. The buyer said, "Yes, he did have a nice fleece. I sheared him right after I purchased him and it took him two years to produce enough wool so it was worth while to shear him again." That is not the kind of manufacturing units needed then and we certainly do not need them in the sheep business at the present time.

I have just been looking over a publication on sheep breeding. If it were written for the benefit of the sheep producer I think it is a case of labor lost. I cannot find a single thing in

it that is of help to a producer. There is not a single suggestion as to what he may do to improve the efficiency of his flock. Of course the publication may have been written for an entirely different purpose and it may serve that purpose well. But progress in the sheep industry depends upon the service which our experiment stations can render. I think it would be well for producers to ask all animal husbandry departments to thoroughly examine the work they are doing in sheep breeding. I think some schools are doing much more significant work than others and I think some of the most significant work is among the simpler work although I realize that sheep breeding is not in any sense simple. There is danger in trying to over simplify it. Not enough work has been done for us to know how best to proceed. But it seems probable that little more progress can be made until we study the fundamental phenomena of such things as growth, for example. If sheep breeders will insist on knowing why lambs grow and not only at what rate they grow someday we will understand much better. How to grow lambs is important but from the standpoint of what will lead to progress we need to know how lambs grow and why they grow as they do. Many of the easy things have been done and the work ahead will be long and perhaps costly before results are obtained.

The material known as 2-4-D is widely used to kill many weeds and hundreds of tests have been made with it. But the discovery of 2-4-D was not made in the search for a weed killer. Rather it was made in a laboratory studying how plants grow. Our sheep breeders need to be told that the standard studies and tests must now be supplemented by many new methods of study. Results of such studies will be worth waiting for and will aid greatly in the effort to obtain increased production.

The producer has many other items which in turn must be efficiently produced. One may have very efficient sheep and still have an inefficient farm or ranch. The efficiency of both sheep and farm may be low because of poor pastures or some other condition. To bring all the factors into relationship under practical conditions calls for great knowledge, skill and wisdom. Now-a-days no one is apt to be too smart to operate a farm or ranch.

Just another thought. Many people

are telling how the farm population has declined and become a minority group. To me that is a great testimonial to our farm people and their ability to produce. But many also say that because the farm population has declined that agriculture is no longer as significant as it once was. I wonder if meat and other foods and even wool is less significant to 150,000,000 people than these things were 50 years ago to 70,000,000 people?

Our task is to make progress. Let's not resist it or stand in its way or we will be run over. It will come with our new knowledge from many new studies.

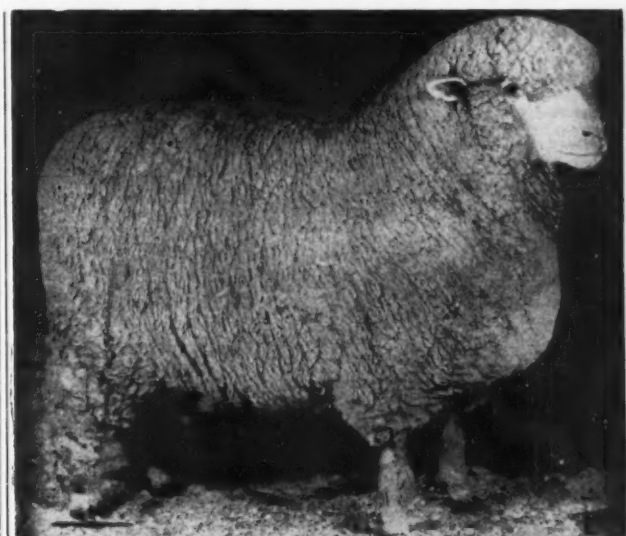
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HIGHWAY 83



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## Coleman Prepares for Twenty-First Annual Show

THE DATES of January 14 and 15 have been set for the twenty-first annual Coleman County Livestock Show. This is one of the outstanding county shows in the state attracting people from all over the nation who are interested in fine sheep and cattle breeding stock. The Coleman County Livestock Show barns will be headquarters.

Waldon Davis is general chairman of the show, with Henry Newman serving as vice-chairman. Nathan Cliett, secretary of the Coleman Board of Community Development, will act as secretary of the show also.

The county extension service agents, Clyde Huckabee and Joel Reese, will assist in all divisions.

Vocational Agriculture instructors in Coleman County will play an active part in the show arrangements. They are: Tom Seely, Coleman; Grady Richardson, Talpa; A. D. Pettit, Santa Anna; Harold Pittard, Novice; Walter Reid, Mozelle; B. J. Joyce, Coleman.

Archie Bryson is chairman of the arrangement committee. Committee-men are Owen Bragg, LeRoy Williams, James Eubanks and Buck Nelson. On the finance committee are Raymond McElrath, Chairman; C. R. Jeanes, Ben Yarbrough, and J. W. Vance.

Public relations will be taken care of by chairman, J. W. Vance and co-

chairman, Jim Gill. Serving on that committee are: Frank Gillespie, E. W. Scott, Ford Barnes, John Gregg, Ray Jameson, Milton Autry, Dick Reavis, Jo Ann Harris.

Auction sales will be in charge of Delma Johnson and his co-chairman, Harold Stovall and Wade Hemphill.

The Breeder-Feeder Auxiliary will supervise the Women and Girls Division. Dr. J. Ray Martin is in charge of the Veterinary Division.

Nick Nickel, who has built up his Twin Mountain Cedar Post Yard into a business serving ranchmen throughout the Southwest and even in the Northwest reports that a ranchman of New Mexico wrote in answer to his ad in this magazine "Since you need my business, I'm going to give you some." Nickel's ad reads in part "We sure need your business." This and other reports indicates he's getting it.

Roscoe Graham and Hubert Whitfield of San Angelo sold the 1,200 mixed Rambouillet lambs, which they bought from Leroy Epies at 28½ cents for the muttons and 31¼ for the ewe lambs.

Jack Linthicum of San Angelo has leased a 10-section ranch near Big Lake. No livestock was included in the transaction and Linthicum does not contemplate restocking soon.



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Yes, Armour products are sold in the consumer markets where demand is greatest. This helps to strengthen your market for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, milk and eggs. So, in effect, an Armour Salesman—like hundreds of other Armour and Company employees in other important jobs—is helping to make your farming more secure!

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Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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A Brief Outline of the History, Objectives  
and Accomplishments of —

## Texas Predatory Animal Control Association

By C. R. Landon, District Agent  
U. S. D. I. Fish and Wildlife Service

ON THE 30th day of January, 1909 approximately one hundred sheep and goat raisers met in San Angelo, Texas and organized the Wool Growers' Central Storage Company. In the course of this meeting, a resolutions committee consisting of L. B. Cox, O. F. Word and Sam H. Hill was appointed. Several resolutions were offered and adopted, among them one reading in part as follows: "Whereas, the Sheep and Goat men of Western Texas suffer much loss from the rav-

ages of wolves and coyotes, and Whereas there is no law providing for the payment of sufficient bounties on the scalps of such animals, therefore, Be it Resolved, That we petition our Senator the Hon. C. B. Hudspeth and our Representative the Hon. Brown F. Lee, to introduce and use their influence to secure the passage of a bill which will adequately compensate hunters and trappers for their services in killing out the wolves and coyotes of Western Texas." This was the first concerted movement by the sheep and goat raisers of Texas in the way of predatory animal control.

Back in those days it was customary to run sheep and goats under herd and to pen them at night. Lobo wolves were by no means rare and coyotes were numerous. If the herder lost some of his sheep, which frequently happened in brushy country, the wolves and coyotes were quite likely to get most of them that night. The late J. B. Moore told the writer of having let a small band lay out over night in a pasture he had leased just west of San Angelo. The next morning he trailed up where they had been by dead bodies of sheep killed during the night. During lambing time the wolves and coyotes were so numerous and so bold that the herders would sometimes keep lanterns lit around their pens at night.

Senator Hudspeth, with the assistance of Mr. Brown F. Lee, was successful in securing the passage of a bounty law in 1911. This provided \$100,000.00 for the payment of bounties of \$5.00 on mountain lions, lobo



Sam H. Hill, who took the lead in making Government hunters available to Texas.

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and timber wolves and of \$1.00 on coyotes and bobcats. Part of the cost of these bounties was paid by the State and part by the counties where the animals were taken. The county clerks experienced considerable difficulty in distinguishing between the scalps of timber wolves and coyotes. In some counties, all were accepted as wolves at \$5.00 each and in other counties all were classed as coyotes at \$1.00 each.

This law of 1911 was followed by a similar appropriation in 1915. This second law simply provided for the payment of \$2.00 for each wolf and \$1.00 for each wildcat. In addition 5 cents was offered on the ears of each jackrabbit.

During this period a change was taking place in the method of handling sheep and goats in Texas. About 1912 the late Sam H. Hill built one of the first woven wire fences in Texas and turned his sheep and goats loose, thus dispensing with the cost and aggravation of employing Mexican herders. Other stockmen adopted the same procedure and began to vie with one another to see who could build the best fences. Many of these men maintained packs of hounds for the purpose of catching or running out of their pastures the wolves and coyotes, which had entered by scratching holes under the so called wolf-proof fences. Other ranchers and their men became quite adept in the use of steel traps. Notwithstanding the work of bounty trappers and of the stockmen themselves, predatory animals continued to be numerous enough to cause severe losses. During the early years of running sheep and goats loose without the protection of herders, many sheepmen figured on a loss of 10% per year from predators.

In the summer of 1914 some of the same men who had been present at



Lion taken in Webb County

the organization of the Wool Growers' Central Storage Company three years earlier, through Sam H. Hill, solicited the assistance of the Federal government. The first government hunters were employed on a temporary basis in the fall of that year and the work was established on an organized permanent basis in July, 1915.

During the next four years the sheep and goat raisers generally became convinced that the systematic, organized work of the government hunters was more effective in reducing losses from predators than the unsupervised work of the bounty trappers. The latter naturally elected to work where predators were numerous and were not too much interested in trying to catch the few in the proximity of the sheep pastures where most of the losses occurred.

In 1919, State Senator C. B. Huds-peth, with the help of Senator Julius Real and of M. E. Blackburn the member of the House from Junction, succeeded in passing the first bill providing for cooperation between the State and Federal Governments in predator control. This bill carried an appropriation of \$25,000.00 per year for two years and provided that no part of this should be expended on bounties.

(Continued on page 50)



Texas Bobcat

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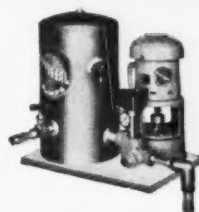
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Manufacturers of  
**KIMBELL'S 20%  
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"Properly Fortified"

## Predatory

(Continued from page 49)

When the next legislature convened in 1921, an unsuccessful effort was made to secure State funds to continue this cooperation between the State and Federal Governments. When the State failed to contribute toward the cost of the program the Federal appropriation was naturally reduced and would have been withdrawn entirely had it not been for the insistence of Claude Hudspeth who had left the State Senate to represent his district in Washington. From 1921 to 1927 an attempt was made each year to secure favorable action from the various legislatures which served during that period. The Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association adopted resolutions in support of the work and its officers made several trips to Austin but without success.



A typical Texas Red Wolf  
or Timber Wolf

The fox hunters' associations, who are opposed to predator control because it interferes with their sport, were successful in blocking everything the stockmen tried to do during this period. The representatives from thinly populated West Texas were badly outnumbered by the men from the cities and thickly populated East Texas who were either indifferent to the need for predator control or influenced by their fox hound owner constituents.

Finally in 1927 the Representative from Mason, Roscoe Runge, assisted by his good friend Jim Finley of Fife and others, after a hard fight, succeeded in securing the passage of a bill providing \$25,000.00 per year for predator control for the next two fiscal years. This resulted in a increase in both federal and local cooperative funds available for the program. The year before the passage of this bill by the 40th legislature, only \$27,000 was available from all sources. During the year after the passage of Mr. Runge's bill, this was increased to approximately \$100,000.00.

After the 41st Legislature met in January of 1929 it soon became apparent that the same uphill fight might be expected if the appropriation for predator control was to be continued or increased. The predator problem since 1920 has had to do principally with the control of coyotes and red or timber wolves. With lobos out of the picture the losses caused the cattle industry by predators were comparatively slight. While many individual cattlemen have taken an active interest in the predator control program the Texas Cattle Raisers' As-

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sociation has looked upon it as a matter of minor importance. Many counties which were experiencing heavy losses of poultry, hogs and small farm flocks of sheep or goats, were not organized with respect to predator control. With the very limited funds available from public appropriations, it was very difficult to extend this program into such counties. It was apparent that the support of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association alone was not sufficient to induce the State Legislatures to provide funds for a program which should be extended far beyond the area controlled by the members of that Association.

In order to meet this situation, men who were vitally interested in the control of predators were invited to meet in Austin where the 41st Legislature was in session at the time. Over 100 ranchmen, businessmen and farmers attended and on April 22, 1929, the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association was organized. The late Roy Hudspeth was elected president and John P. Classen, secretary-treasurer. It was decided to employ Roscoe Runge as attorney and legislative representative. Within a week, sufficient funds had been contributed by the members of the new association to take care of all expenses for the ensuing year.

Mr. Runge went to work at once and very skillfully crystalized the sentiment created by the delegation to Austin. Before the Austin meeting it had appeared very doubtful if any appropriation could be secured for the next biennium. As a result of the meeting and Mr. Runge's work, an appropriation of \$70,000.00 per year

was made. During the five years prior to the organization of the Texas Predatory Animal Control Association, the total funds available for predator control was \$296,000.00 and 12,000 predators were taken. This was in the prosperous times in the late twenties when money was plentiful. During the five years after this Association was formed in 1929, during some of the worst of the depression years, a total of over \$700,000.00 was made available and over 64,000 predators were taken. During the same time, the scope of the program was extended from twenty-odd counties in West Texas to over one hundred counties over Texas generally. At that time predators constituted a problem in 196 out of the 254 Texas counties.

The Texas Predatory Animal Control Association has been active for the past 22 years. Mr. Runge has capably represented it throughout that period. The late Roy Hudspeth served as president until his death when Mark L. Browne was elected to the office. This Association has only one purpose, namely the support of an adequate program for the control of predatory animals in Texas. The officers with the exception of the attorney, Mr. Runge, have always served without pay and the only paid employee is a part-time clerk. Since 1939 the Association has also been responsible for administering what is known as the Texas Cooperative Trapping Fund, through which local funds from County Commissioners' Courts and Wolf Clubs are disbursed.

You are invited to become a member of the Texas Predatory Animal



Mrs. Bessie McCarley makes a trap set. She has been employed as a Government hunter for 15 years. She took 650 coyotes, 122 bobcats, eight mountain lions, and one ocelot during the first four years of her service.

Control Association. This article gives you an outline of what this Association has accomplished and still needs to do. Your annual dues will be anything from one to ten dollars per year, you to be the sole judge of the amount you should pay. Will you give your active support to this program? If so please fill out the enclosed application and mail it while the matter is fresh in your mind.

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## Outdoor Notes

Joe Austell Small

DRONE BEES in a hive won't work — but it's not because they're lazy as is commonly believed. Drones are born with weak jaws and are not equipped to work with honey and wax. Other bees have to feed them. They are the males, or breeder bees.

The ant family also has an excellent plan — the males do not work. The ant colony is well organized. Some act as housekeepers, others as gardeners, nursemaids, policemen and herders. They even keep servants. Every colony keeps a herd of aphids, or plant lice, which serve as "cows".

With reference to the males not working, we sure could learn something from ants and bees, eh, boys?

### Greenback

Only the male frog is a musician. Each has his own sort of thrilling grunt, groan, whistle or burp. Just why frogs prefer to sing at night is not known. But, night or day, they always make the most music just before a rain. Old timers call it the best sign of rain that a man can find. "They're celebratin'!" the old boys will tell you.

The tree toad, which prefers wood to water, can change its color almost as readily as the chameleon. It can become the color of tree bark, or the delicate shade of a new green leaf — an excellent protective measure.

### What's Cookin', Doc?

Ever barbecue venison? No? Brother, you've missed a real treat! If you're lucky enough to have a deer in your locker, here is a recipe you won't forget:

- 1 c. catsup
- 1 tb. salt
- 2 tb. Worcestershire sauce
- ¼ c. vinegar
- 1 tb. butter
- ½ t. cinnamon
- 3 slices lemon
- 1 onion, sliced thin
- ½ t. allspice

Sear 3 lbs. of venison (or any like meat) in frying pan. Mix above ingredients in saucepan and bring mixture to boil. Stir to avoid burning. Simmer 10 minutes. Cover venison with the sauce and roast in moderate oven (350° F). Cook 1½ to 2 hours, turning occasionally. Man, its good!

### Pugnacious Bluebird

From the Ozark country, Perry Cowart writes: "Once or twice a day I have to scare away a male bluebird that seems bent on killing himself. He sits in a nearby tree and flies down once in a while and flogs his image in a big silvery sign hanging near my filling station. The only time this bird gets any rest from his 'rival' is on cloudy days when he can't see his image!"

### You a Roving Man?

Then you need a roving home! And on the bare possibility that you haven't heard what a roving home is yet, I'm a-telling you it's the new Cree "Pick-Up" Coach. The daddurned thing is a regular hunting and fishing lodge which slides right onto the bed of a standard pick-up truck.

You bolt it down and head for the wilds. With it, you don't have to drag a trailer along, make camp, etc. It has gas stove, refrigerator, electric lights, table, bunks and plenty of storage space. When you get back from that trip, slide it off your pick-up bed until you're ready to go again! No damage to your truck, no extra license required.

Gents, if you got a hankering to hunt, fish, travel and explore in solid comfort, thump a post card to Howard Cree, Cree Coaches, Dept. W10, Marcellus, Michigan, for folder and prices on three models. It's the daddurnedest thing you ever saw!

### Bird Hunters, Note!

Fill an empty 16-gauge shell with matches, slip an empty 12-gauge shell over it, and you'll have a dandy, damp-proof match box.

### Plain Enough

This one deserves a repeat: With hunting season in full swing in most states, letters continue to come in about careless hunters shooting livestock. During the past deer season, the owner of a fine herd of goats posted this sign: "Hunters: Please be careful of all my goats. I painted all their horns red except two which I couldn't find."

When one hunter came across the herd, he found that, in addition to red horns, one animal had the word "GOAT" painted on its sides in large black letters!

### Care of Deer Hides

Literally tons of deer hides are wasted each season because many sportsmen know nothing about how to save them. Buckskin makes excellent jackets, gloves, etc.

The skinned hide should be stretched out, flesh side up, and sprinkled with two or three pounds of salt. Skins not treated will decay quickly. Wet skins should be stretched and dried in a shady, airy place. Those exposed to strong rays of the sun, or put before a fire, will dry unevenly, causing the hide to become brittle. Such is the case, also, of hides not treated with salt.

Some people itch for what they want when they should be scratching for it.



"Yes, Mammal I'm cleaning up the spilled milk now."

## BUREAUCRACY AND THE INDIAN

By George S. Benson, President  
Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas

AT A time when so many Americans are being charmed by visions of a Federal welfare state which promises to remove the vicissitudes of life and set up a guaranteed standard of good health, adequate education, economic welfare and security for all, it would be wise for us to take a good look at how well the American Indians, who have lived for a century in such welfare state, have fared.

For 126 years the Federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs has been the benevolent guardian of most of our Indian citizens. No Indian under the paternal wing of this "Great White Father" in Washington has had to worry about food, shelter or old age security, regardless of whether he's been energetic or lazy, well-behaved or unruly. The government has provided education too—or, rather, it guaranteed to do so.

### Two Lessons

Many Indians have declined to enter Reservations or otherwise submit to government paternalism. I have seen numbers of them in Oklahoma who have made their own prosperity and security and are splendid citizens. But the facts about the several hundred thousand Indians under government guardianship provide two lessons which all free citizens should learn and learn well:

1. While wards of a politically-managed bureaucracy our Indian citizens have become a stagnate, if not actually a disappearing race. Their once magnificent pride, native resourcefulness and unmatched self-reliance has withered. Dependency has stunted their capability. They are the only minority group in America that has failed to make great strides of progress in the last half century. They are also the only racial group whose

members have been wards of a welfare state.

2. On the basis of the 126-year record of the Indian Bureau, political bureaucracy has utterly failed as a caretaker of human hopes. The Bureau's

off-repeated claim of "taking care of the Indians" becomes a shameful mockery when all the facts are known.

### Sickness and Squalor

Here are results of the government's "taking care of the Indians"—as reported by the Marquette League for Catholic Indian Missions:

Health, education and welfare standards of the Navajos (one of the tribes under government guardianship) have been running steadily downhill for 83 years. The one-room hogans (homes) of the Navajos are windowless, unsanitary, uncomfortable, overcrowded, and the entire family sleeps,

(Continued on page 54)

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The cords, plies, tread flex as one unit giving extra strength, extra mileage.



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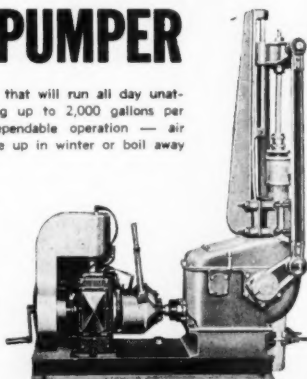
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REGISTERED BREEDING GOATS**

**AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS ASS'N.**

Incorporated 1900  
ROCK SPRINGS, TEXAS

## Bureaucracy

(Continued from page 53)

eats, and lives on the dirt floor! Due to the neglect of the government, tuberculosis and infant mortality have reached what is believed to be the highest rate in the continental United States. The Navajos are among the sickest people in the nation, with the least amount of medical service, in spite of the fact they are wards of the government.

Seventy-five per cent of the Navajo Tribe is illiterate as compared to Negro illiteracy of 16.1 per cent, foreign born white illiteracy of 9.9 per cent, and native white illiteracy of 1.5 per cent.

A disgracefully lop-sided amount of the Indian Bureau's annual budget of approximately \$40,000,000 goes for administration salaries — to keep the politically faithful on jobs. Inefficiency, corruption and political jurisdictional strife have been trademarks of the Indian Bureau.

### Pit of Darkness

The Rev. Bernard A. Cullen, of the Marquette League, one of the best informed authorities on the plight of these wards of our government, says: "We have driven the Indian into an abysmal pit of darkness and misery, and the very least we can do is lower the ladder of opportunity to help him climb into the sunlight and know again the pride that was once his."

Freedom of opportunity for the Indian and the unfettered chance to redevelop his self reliance and pride — these are the best gifts within the province of our nation, not more bureaucratic paternalism. The Indian is not inherently a second class citizen. If reborn into independence, he could do equally well for himself as the millions of immigrants have done who came to America penniless and illiterate. But with the continued political guardianship of a Federal bureau tak-

ing away all of their natural instincts and characteristics, the American Indian would become, as would any other branch of the human race, mere creatures — with final extinction probable.

## HAMPSHIRE MEETING

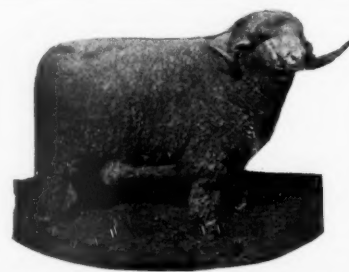
THE 62ND annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held in Chicago, Illinois, Stock Yards Inn, on November 28, 1951, at 3 P. M. for election of officers, and other business.

Following the meeting there will be a dinner for shepherds showing Hampshire Sheep and the members of the Association. This fiscal year has exceeded that of 1950 in new members, transfers, and registrations.

## WATCH THAT HAY!

RANCHMEN should pay particular attention when they are buying hay or any other feed stuff from transient truckers. Quite a few ranchmen have complained about being stuck by the trucker on weights. One scheme developed by the unscrupulous truckers is that of selling hay by weight and taking pay after the top layer of hay has been removed after weighing at a public scale. The scale ticket is used in the settlement. Usually the trucker has about seven layers of hay when the load is weighed, so if the trucker takes off a layer and collects for seven layers he makes a load in every six and the ranchman loses proportionately. There are two sure ways to get fair treatment. Watch the trucker you don't know or trade with one you know is honest.

Harrison Davis of Rochester says that baled hegari after the grain has been combined from it has been selling from his area at \$20 per ton. It is ground and fed with meal in the drouth-stricken ranch area.



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On Big, Smooth, Mutton  
Type Bodies**

**PAT ROSE, JR.**  
DEL RIO, TEXAS

## Excessive Death Loss the Big Problem - Harvesting Hegari With Lambs

By R. C. Mowery, Head  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
Texas Technological College

TWO HUNDRED smooth bodied, good-type, grade Rambouillet lambs, averaging 61.8 pounds each, were purchased from Ray W. Willoughby of San Angelo, Texas. The purchase price was thirty cents per pound, allowing a three per cent shrinkage. At a cost of twenty-six cents per head, lambs were drenched, tagged and vaccinated at the Willoughby ranch before delivery. The lambs arrived by truck at Texas Technological College Farm on September 20th and immediately were given access to cottonseed hulls, meal, water and salt. The lambs were ear tagged, paint branded and weighed on two successive days. The feeding trial began September 22nd, 1951. The average initial weight of the lambs was 57.4 pounds.

The lambs were driven to the 11.3 acre hegari field late in the afternoon after they had been fed cottonseed hulls and meal. The hegari was grown without irrigation and it was estimated to yield eight tons of green material per acre. Air dry forage yield

and grain yield have not as yet been determined. The fence rows had been allowed to grow up in weeds, and as was expected when the lambs were turned into the field, they began grazing on the weedy fence rows. One-half pound of cotton seed hulls was fed per head daily for five days. The lambs filled quickly, there were no digestive disorders, and it is doubtful if there would have been any even without the hulls.

The hegari, poorly headed, averaged four feet in height on one end of the field, and the other end of the field, which gained the benefit of a dashing rain run-off during the summer, grew to about 5½ feet in height, and had good heads except for damage by birds. The lambs foraged first on the end where the stalks were small and ate readily of the stems. At the time of this writing - two weeks after the beginning - the lambs are beginning to ride down the stalks with heads on them. The leaves are pretty well stripped from the plants. One-half pound

of alfalfa, one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal and .4 ounce of limestone per head daily will be fed supplementally beginning about the 21st day of the trial.

While it is too early to tell, it is anticipated that this field of dry land hegari, yielding eight tons of green material per acre will last the lambs (17 head per acre) four to five weeks. The lambs will be weighed when the field is harvested, and the amount of lamb gain will be determined. It is anticipated that the gain made will be satisfactory.

In all of the earlier field feeding work at Texas Technological College the major problem has been the prevention of excessive death loss. This is the first year that hegari has been used and the observations so far are that little or no digestive disorders have occurred. In the past with Plainsman milo there have been digestive troubles with about 10 per cent of the lambs during the first three weeks.

At the close of the field harvesting test, the lambs will be used in a duplicate dry lot feeding trial in which the comparative feeding value of three kinds of cottonseed meal will be determined. Forty-three per cent hydraulic process, 41 per cent hydraulic process and 41 per cent expeller process cottonseed meal will be used as protein supplements for sorghum silage and milo grain, which will be fed uniformly throughout all lots.

Claude Ash, of Bronte, Texas, a graduate student, will use the results from this year's feeding trials for his thesis.

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**REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS  
FINE HAIRED QUALITY ANIMALS  
JOE B. ROSS, Sonora, Texas**

## Foxtail Johnson Objects

Ain't much hope left for this country. Not with the wimmen too triffin' to make bread and buyin' it ready-made from the bakery. Not with the men too lazy to mark a deck of cards and buyin' 'em ready-marked from the factory.

\*\*\*

Gabe Horsfall is plumb hostile about them doctors tellin' folks that orange juice is better for 'em than apple juice. Says Gabe: "Set an open crock of apple juice down in the cellar, and what happens? Set an open crock of orange juice down in the cellar, and what happens?"

\*\*\*

Sure, I know I ain't the only one the world is agin. But I'm the one it's aginest.

\*\*\*

If my neighbors talk about me to each other, it's just friendly interest. If they talk about me to the sheriff and county attorney, 'tain't neighborly.

\*\*\*

I ain't much for sport, but if I had my life to live over I'd sure learn to play some game good enough to get paid for throwin' it.

\*\*\*

It all depends. We're ashamed of our sinful kinfolks if they get caught at it. We're proud of 'em if they get rich at it.

\*\*\*

There's 144,000,000 people in India and 23,000,000 in Europe that can't write. We know they can't because they ain't writin' to the U. S. for handouts.

\*\*\*

The wimmen of the Hardscrabble Uplift Society have dropped their project for the year, which was to solve all the world's problems. Instead, they'll give the world a brand new set of problems that'll make everybody forget the old ones.

\*\*\*

Hez Hackbury's hair turned plumb white from fright last week. He

heard there was a mad dog loose on the flat and was skeered it might bite his pet rattlesnake, Clarence.

\*\*\*

If a pow-wow is carried on in such fancy language that nobody can tell what it's about, it's a conference.

\*\*\*

There's still some colleges ain't dropped study and class work. Them back-number perfessers argue that the students must have something to take up their time between ball games and track meets.

\*\*\*

Maybe Texas soil ain't the richest in the world, but it's the fastest. It can turn from dust to mud and back again 'fore you can say scat to a striped skunk.

\*\*\*

I wouldn't say we had a hard rain on Squawberry Flat. But everything that was leakproof leaked and everything that was rustproof is rusty.

\*\*\*

My wife wants the world to know she's a failure. She'd be mortified to death if anybody thought she had succeeded in reformin' me.

\*\*\*

Fodge Rucker's boy is doin' just fine since he hung out his shingle as an attorney. He don't know enough law to fill a sardeen can, but he sure knows a lot of fine witnesses.

\*\*\*

When I give my little grandson a nickel, he buys a five-cent cone. When I give him a dime, he buys a ten-cent cone. That's as much influence as any grownup has on child behavior.

\*\*\*

It's rumored that the fan dancer booked for the county fair has had some terrible bad luck and lost her fan. But the boys ain't gonna let that keep 'em away. They figger maybe she'll put on a good show anyway.

\*\*\*

It's quite a compliment to a man when I tell 'im he's wrong. Mostly I don't take the trouble, just let the human race stew in its own igger-nance.

\*\*\*

Ringtail Skump says anything that's for sale has something wrong with it. To make sure he don't have nothing sawed off on him just because somebody wants to get rid of it, he steals what he needs.

\*\*\*

Life is one long struggle to get something done and to keep something from being done to you.

\*\*\*

Come back to the old home town after makin' a million dollars, winnin' a war, or buildin' the biggest dam in the world, and nobody'll know where you've been. But if you come back from the penitentiary, everybody knows.

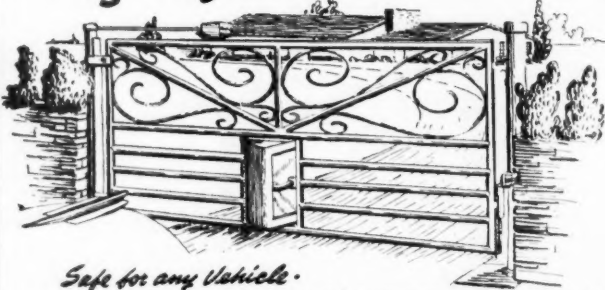
\*\*\*

The younger generashun around here is sure gettin' soft. First frost weeks off, and some of 'em's wearin' shoes to school already.

\*\*\*

Naw, I don't claim to be incorruptible. But I'm uncorrupted. Dad blame the luck.

**The gate you can't LEAVE open---**



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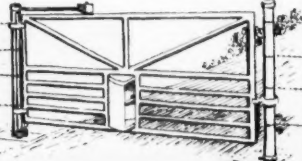
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# Are You Insuring Your Ranch?

By Hilton M. Briggs, Dean and Director,  
College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming

INSURANCE IS such a common commodity these days that most people are fully acquainted with the idea that insurance is paying now to offset loss that may occur in the future. There is nothing miraculous about insurance. There is no question but what if everyone saved what they put in insurance and had no more than an average loss in a lifetime, they would be ahead if they did not insure; certainly there is no reason for any of us to believe that the overhead of the insurance does not add to the cost. On the other hand, experience has taught us that it is much easier to put a little aside as an operating cost or saving, when there is a little money available, than it is for us to dig down deep in times of emergency — so insurance has grown to be a major business.

Of course, the average rancher when he thinks of insurance thinks in terms of life insurance or putting a bit of fire insurance on the house and buildings. Seldom does he think in terms of insuring his producing units, and of course, if he does, he finds that such insurance is almost impossible to purchase or that rates do seem so high as to be almost prohibitive. But we can "buy" ranch insurance, and the nice part about it is that we do not have to pay any insurance agent the commission. After all, the things that we can insure on the ranch, by a little foresight and vision, are not really as perishable as the things we often insure.

Today, we think of the dollar as being more easily obtained than it was a few years ago, but we must also remember that the dollar doesn't go nearly so far when we pull into town and start making a few purchases. After all, when we speak of the dollar, the only thing we are thinking about is something tangible that works as a medium of exchange, and even though one is able to get a few more these days, it may take a few more to get the job done than it did formerly.

As the dollar has become less valuable it has meant that we can pay off debts and mortgages today with a few less lambs or a few less calves than when most of them were contracted. Thus, it becomes evident that one of the best insurances that the rancher can buy is to reduce his debt overhead to a very minimum, and he should be very reluctant to contact heavy debts when the dollar has comparatively little value. Actually, we shouldn't value things in dollars, because we pay for them in terms of a pound of lamb, a pound of calf, or whatever else is produced on the ranch.

Another form of insurance that a rancher can buy is to improve his grazing and crop land; he can see if a bit of re-seeding, some brush removal, or a few new watering holes or windmills would not put his land in better shape for the future. How better could we spend the dollars of our present earnings to insure increas-

ed productivity of the ranch in the future.

Of course, every ranch differs, but on many a one, a little cross fence here and there — although fence is very high today in terms of dollars

and a little hard to get — will insure better utilization of that particular patch or section in the future. There are mighty few spreads that cross fences would not materially improve carrying capacity, because we are insuring that in the future each area can be used to its optimum.

(Continued on page 58)

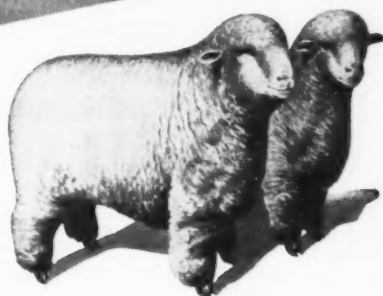
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## Are You Insuring Your Ranch?

(Continued from page 57)

Certainly, in these days of machinery we are all aware of what a little labor saving equipment can do. This is another item of insurance that should not be overlooked. It's true, that the items we may want for the place come high in dollars, but let's not forget they mean production insurance in years to come.

Probably one of the best insurance purchases that the rancher can make is to convert a few lambs or a few calves into real top breeding stock, particularly rams and bulls. It is true that the price may not stay as high as they are at the present time, and in the future purchases made now may seem high in terms of dollars, but let's remember, on the other hand, we're actually insuring the future production of the ranch when we buy the kind of ram that will put a little more wool on his offspring or a few more pounds of lamb across the scale. The same is true of the bull. After all, a bull that will put a few more pounds on calves or add a little extra quality is insurance that will pay off in the future, even though prices may decline. Prices that feeder calves and feeder lambs have been bringing these past few years have made it possible for the rancher to take a few dollars of those proceeds

and buy a little assurance that he may be able to produce a little more economically in case prices do decline.

After World War I our agricultural economy seemed to include the purchase of more land with the cheaper dollars that were then available. Many persons were not content to wait and make cash purchases, but rather mortgaged the farms and ranches they owned, and which often were free of debt, to buy more land and then lost all their holdings. We have experienced quite an upswing in land prices in recent days with land prices soaring in many areas. Some have paid cash for such places from proceeds that they have made on others, and perhaps if that is the case, we can call this a little production insurance for the future, but borrowing money for such purchases can't always be termed "insurance."

So often when prices are comparatively high we find many persons developing large "show" establishments on farms and ranches, and they make a capital investment far out of line with any future production that might be expected from the unit. Certainly, elaborate capital outlays that can not earn in the future can't be considered very good insurance. In prosperous times in the past we have seen ranchers make large investments in town or city property and then have rather sad losses when values on such decline. In the meantime, little had been done for the ranch or farm land that made the purchase possible, and it oftentimes became a little "tough" and the family income suffered because the producing unit had not been "insured."

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**Economic**

(Continued from page 17)

example. How can a poultry producer stay in the business if he doesn't take advantage of the fact that you can now get the same weight on a broiler in three weeks that only a year or so ago required four weeks.

In the field of farm finance, economic progress has brought new and significant challenges, too. Bankers, for any given farm and ranch problem now have to provide more money and

provide it sooner than ever. Our modern agriculture is more costly and the stockman can't wait very long on feed, fertilizer, and other ingredients going into it. Thus, the banker has the responsibility of finding out — and more quickly — if the demand for additional money is due to good husbandry or simply to carelessness.

Another important consequence of our economic progress and worth considering is that certain government programs involving prices of farm products and prices of the things that farmers buy, likely will be with us for a long time to come. On the international scene, we are already hearing arguments for an international cotton and wool agreement such as we now have for wheat. There may be other commodity agreements. Price controls, price supports, and production controls keep poking their heads around, too.

This is enough to simply point up at least that economic progress brings changed conditions and forces. We must therefore grapple with whatever comes to the surface in order to reap more progress. Try to anticipate the consequences likely. Compare your ideas with your neighbors. Intelligent discussion is the greatest ally a strong democracy has.

**HEATH TO YOKAHAMA**

JIM HEATH, son of J. P. Heath, Argyle, is turning his secretary job over to his father until election time comes up for the Purebred Sheep Breeders Association of Texas. He is going back into the service and he says that all he knows about it is that he is on his way to Yokahama, Japan. By the time this is printed he will be there in all likelihood.

H. C. Noelke of Sheffield, Corriedale and Rambouillet breeder, will judge Corriedale sheep classes at the International Livestock Show in Chicago late in November.

**COLUMBIAS SELL HIGH**

THE EIGHTH Annual National Columbia Show and Sale made an all-time record for the Columbia breed with Mark Bradford's champion ram selling for \$3,525. A record was also made in average prices for 20 rams of \$750 and 100 ewes of \$256.

Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah also showed the champion ewe which sold for \$610.

Bill Denecke of Bozeman, Montana showed the champion pen of three ewes which sold for \$400 each.

The North Dakota Agricultural College sold the reserve champion ram lamb, for \$1,025.

Frank Curtis of Wolf, Wyoming showed reserve champion ewe, a yearling, which sold for \$395.

Marcus Vetter, Woodburn, Oregon sold a blue ribbon two year old ram for \$1,000.

W. A. Denecke of Bozeman, Montana; E. S. Dickinson, Bemidji, Minnesota and Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming sold yearling rams at \$950. Mark Bradford sold a yearling ram at \$700 and E. J. Handley of McMinnville, Oregon sold a yearling ram for \$600.00.

The highest prices were unusually well supported by high quality entries. It was considered by judges and show officials to be the best quality sheep to be assembled in the National Columbia Show and Sale, at Minot, North Dakota.

James Noble of Page, North Dakota bought the champion ram and Earl Cunningham, of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota bought the champion ewe.

**WEED REPORTS ON LIVESTOCK SALES**

Oct. 16, 1951

I HAVE disposed of all my Bucks and Billies for this year. The Rambouillet Bucks sold good but there wasn't very much demand for Corriedales. We are still very dry in this section and ranchers are expecting a severe winter with no grass and little prospects for oat grazing. Lots of people are selling stock that they never intended to sell.

I received two strings of stock yesterday, October 15th. I bought a car of yearling ewes, that were tops from Atkins Bros. at Eldorado and shipped them to Evans & Glover at Laclede, Missouri. They cost \$25.00.

I bought 92 crossbred Brahman heifers and 2 Angus bulls from A. G. Kirby at Lometa. I shipped them from Gatesville, Texas, to Morrison & Willhoit at Greenville, Mississippi.

Seems like everyone's pet gripe now next to the drought is the scarcity of stock cars when you need them. Lots of buyers are passing up the livestock because of no promise on cars. If you can use any of the above, in your "Range Talk," you are welcome to it, you can rewrite it to fit. Oh yes, almost forgot, my listing my name has paid off.

Yours truly,  
 FRANK WEED, JR.  
 Livestock Order Buyer,  
 Utopia, Texas

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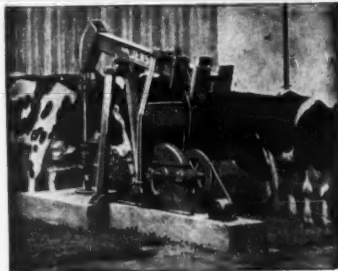
S. CHADBOURNE AND AVE. A SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

**A JENSEN is a Bargain**

It has been said that the weaker sex is the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.

But say what you will about the Little Woman, she's got a nose for bargains. Betcha if the women bought pumping units you'd see a heap more Jensens because they are real bargains, especially for the cattleman.

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## Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

TOP CATTLE might work higher but chances of this aren't nearly as good as the likelihood, if not certainty, that medium and pretty good kinds will sell lower — kinds such as are already below the recent high time at \$38.00 or \$38.50 downward. Very little now is beating \$40.00. Much more is going at \$38.00 and below. Recovery on shipper account is expected, however, as the trade comes from under kosher holiday dullness.

For big packers' hands are still tied by federal compliance, and what have you? The so-called "lights" among beef processors can get hold of only 50 to 65 percent of live runs which in themselves are measurably smaller than a year earlier. But more cattle are due in 60 to 90 days if not sooner, and within 90 to 120 days a host of the post-rollback feeder buy will be straining at market gates.

And these high-costing shortfeds, mostly with a little weight, must run against measurably increased pork tonnage. Some expect two million more hogs than a year earlier during the final quarter this year, most since 1943. Others take a more conservative view of year-end pork tonnage, at least until after the turn of the year, but no one can figure out its impact on beef, especially since about as many western and native cattle went on feed in a hurry following the DiSalleen struggle ending August 1; and hence promise to run back, if not in a hurry, then pretty much together. Untying packers' hands from price curbs is pointed to as a big help along this line, not only for cattlemen but likewise for consumers.

But so far Congress has made no move while OPS moves for a return of the killing quota formula. Such would not help big killers in their compliance woes, but would upset many eastern shippers, by long odds the lifeblood of a trade that smacks of highly inefficient distribution of beef all over the country. What the live trade needs now that more pork and beef are coming is more free enterprise and much less compliance. Then consumers, now stripped of the privilege of buying beef competitively but heckled and hurried instead by a phony scarcity, can make the market in the good old "housewife" way. Good to choice fat steers are still selling at \$35.00 to \$38.50. Merely meaty to pretty good kinds are bringing \$31.00 to \$35.00, with "cheap" heifers at \$24.00 to \$30.00 against top heifers around \$38.50. But the big killers can't touch most of these cattle with a ten foot pole because of dollar and cents ceilings or compliance otherwise. Little wonder then that orders for military beef must be diverted, only recently to foreign countries.

Not only more fat cattle and hogs are due but very probably more lambs.

Federal estimates say so, at least, but it's pretty evident the increase in lambs is not in Illinois and Indiana nor in the Southwest. Iowa may be loaded but increases otherwise, if and when, are only moderate. Western "comebacks" have already started to run and in bringing \$31.00 to \$32.50 haven't been doing so badly. Most lambs on winter feed in the cornbelt cost \$33.00 to \$34.00 and better laid down, so lamb finishers like cattlemen, are ready to settle for a feed gain profit. Erratic improvement in foreign wool recently is hopefully on the side of sheepmen. What sides in with cattlemen unless broader buying of live cattle and wider distribution of beef develops, is not so clear. Consumers have already shown that they won't pay allowable wholesale ceilings for better pork cuts, but might pay even more for cheaper pork items, which, however, are sternly held down by OPS. There is still talk, but as yet no action on dollar and cent ceilings for sheep and lambs. Following calves and veal, the ovines come next, it is said. The drought will make the Southwest short of wheat lambs. Very likely many early-bought northwestern feeders were too heavy because of the premiums being paid over killers on replacement account. Out in California more lambs on feed are expected as next spring's crop is starting to drop in the San Joaquin valley.

Western lambs, and for the most part, native lambs suitable for replacement, closed the season at record price levels. Stocker and feeder cattle tailed off, but ran at high speed for weeks following August 1 when buying really started. This late start in cattle made for more imbalance than would have been the case if rollbacks hadn't loomed until the last minute. Now cattlemen have their work cut out for them to get out from under as seasonally enlarged runs of all species hit late fall and winter market to face as yet a rickety dressed meat marketing machine, at least insofar as beef and lamb are concerned. Top hogs at mid-month were bringing around \$21.00,



"We better go inside — Our hired man can't keep his eyes off you."



Chicago basis. High-dressing fall shorn pelt fed lambs were at \$32.25. If packers' goal of processing around 19 million over the September-December period anywhere nearly materializes there will soon be enlarged talk about top hogs well below \$20.00. Fat lambs promise constant but small price improvement over the next 30 days at least, but unless explosive Australian, New Zealand and South Africa wool markets stop dimming out so fast, with so little net gains and thus make larger pelt "credits" insecure, it may be that light lambs making big gains, rather than "killer-end" heavies put in early, will be the ones that pay their way. Hogs haven't been bringing anywhere near federally figured parity for months, so if top fall to \$18.00 or below that formula will look all the worse for wear. Efficient weight gains will determine whether finishers and growers reap final financial rewards or penalties for having hustled back into the livestock business after OPS mandate threatened to stop everything in its tracks. Meantime, consumers have had and unless changes are made will still have, to shop expensively and unsatisfactorily in the meshes of federal directives laid on wholesalers.

The Evans Means Ranch west of Valentine has been leased to Alfred V. Zimmerly.

Working with the Highland Soil Conservation District, Zimmerly plans to improve vegetation by allowing portions of the ranch to rest during growing season. He is developing new watering places also.

## TOM RICHEY MAKES BIG MOHAIR PURCHASE

TOM RICHEY, Lampasas and San Angelo warehouseman and wool buyer for A. W. Hilliard and Sons, Boston, purchased about 185,000 pounds of adult and kid mohair the second week in October.

Prices, said to be "going prices", were thought to be from 80 to 85 cents a pound on adult hair and \$1.05 to \$1.10 per pound on kid hair.

The purchases made included 85,000 pounds at Alpine and Sanderson; 60,000 pound at Ozona Wool and Mohair Co., and 40,000 pounds at Kerrville.

A decline in wool futures market quieted the inquiries on Texas wool for the present.

## GEORGETOWN BIDS FOR PUREBRED SALE

GEORGETOWN has invited the Purebred Sheep Breeders Association to hold its 1952 Annual Sheep Show and sale in its city. Owen Bragg announced the invitation during the Breed Association banquet at Dallas, October 9. "They tell us they can do an even better job for us next year than they did this year," said Mr. Bragg.

The next meeting of the Purebred Association will be held in Ft. Worth during the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, where decision will be made on the stock show date and location.

Doyle Davis of San Angelo sold 222 Rambouillet yearling ewes to Virgil Shroyer of Mercer, Missouri, for J. S. Campbell of Paint Rock. Price was \$25 a head.

The Mason sales arena at the Mason Fairgrounds has been enlarged to seat 200 more persons. The Mason County members of the Hill Country Hereford Association planned the remodeling.

The sales arena was built 13 years ago. The annual shows and sales held there have increased to such an extent that it was necessary to enlarge the sales pavilion. The arena has been

the only place that would accommodate the Mason County Club shows and shows sponsored by the Association.

Ernest Priess is president of the Hill Country Hereford Association and other members in charge of the building are Jaime Lee, Kelly Schmidt, Gordon Grote, Leonard Kothmann, Silas Kothmann, A. D. Kothmann, August Willmann, Marvin Leifeste, J. D. Jordan, Franke Jordan, L. C. Pluenneke, Ben Kidd, T. O. Reardon, M. R. Pluenneke, Frantz Reardon, E. W. Kothmann, C. P. Kothmann, Robert Priess, and F. A. Sanders.



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During cold weather, look to the bloom and finish on your show animals. They, as well as your bucks and bulls, will be thrifter on NEW Ayers Supreme. Supreme contains whole yellow corn, whole oats, rolled barley, wheat bran, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, molasses and minerals. Order both Ayers Supreme Range Cubes and new Ayers Supreme now... they're two feeds that rate top priority with many stockmen.



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and listen to our Auction Sale!

## Producers Livestock Auction Company

ARTHUR BROOME, OWNER

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San Angelo, Texas

Jeannene Thompson

## Ozona Girl Is Named

# "Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas"

MISS JEANNENE THOMPSON, 15-year-old, Ozona, Texas girl, was named "Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas," October 5, as a climaxing event for the state "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" con-

test. This was also the highlight of the first annual Wool and Mohair Festival held in Kerrville, October 3-6. Miss Thompson had previously been awarded the grand prize in the Junior Division before the title of Shepherdess was bestowed upon her. Bill Mick-

elson, president of the Kerrville Lion's Club, made the presentation.

Joy Short of Bandera was the grand prize Senior Division winner with a white date dress. Miss Thompson, who made and modeled a gray coat, was named Shepherdess on the point system by which the garments were judged. She was adjudged high point winner on the standards of general attractiveness, presentation of costume, workmanship and cleanliness and pressing. Both girls will receive all-expense trips to El Paso in November and to Portland, Oregon in December where they will compete in the National contest. As an additional award, Miss Thompson was presented with \$25 from the Delaine Merino Record Association.

This was the fourth annual fashion show for Texas and the first time the contest has been held as a single event on a state-wide basis without area eliminations. Competition was keen with 101 girls entering the contest. The Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc., are sponsors of the contest. Mrs. W. B. Wilson of San Angelo was state contest director and Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Fredericksburg was state style show director.

The pavilion stage was transformed into a beautiful stone facade, with the patio outlined in fresh flowers and plants native to the Hill Country. A stone wall effect made the backdrop. Two doors — one on either side of the stage, were cut in the wall, and ramps extended from the doors merg-

ed in a "C-shape" walk. The lighting effects were clever, and bubbles came from a fountain in the center of the "C". Stage settings were designed and executed by Albert Keidel of Kerrville.

In the prologue by the mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. Clyde Parker, a shepherd (Hondo Crouch) came into the arena with his sheep and sank down to sleep while they grazed. The show was his dream, showing the uses of the fleeces of his flock in the fine woolen garments. The bubbles from the fountain carried out the dream idea. Soft organ music added to effectiveness of the program. Mrs. Agnes Holley of Kerrville was organist. Fashion expert and advertising manager of Frost Brothers in San Antonio, Mrs. Leslie Culmer, served as commentator for the show. At the end of the dream, the shepherd awoke and brought out Angora goat triplets, dyed pink, yellow and blue, and presented them to the newly chosen Shepherdess.

First place awards were \$100 Defense Bonds, second places \$50 bonds and third places \$25 bonds. A skirt length of Texas woolen materials made by Ziack Industries, Brownwood, was given to every girl who entered the contest. Mrs. J. W. Vance of Cole-



(Top)

**GRAND PRIZE WINNERS** — Joy Short of Bandera and Jeannene Thompson of Ozona were grand prize winners in Texas for the Make It Yourself with Wool and Mohair contest. Joy, Senior Division winner, made a white date dress with matching stole. Jeannene, Junior champion seamstress, was named Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas, on the merit shown in her gray coat. Both girls will receive all-expense trips to El Paso in November, and to Portland, Oregon in December for the national contest. Texas Delaine breeders presented the Shepherdess with a \$25 award.

(Bottom)

**SHEPHERDESS AND HER FLOCK** — Shepherdess Thompson reigned over a parade given in her honor at Kerrville and rode on the Make It Yourself with Wool and Mohair Float. Other winners in the contest are shown with the Shepherdess standing. At the right are Little Bo Peep (Jerry Snodgrass) and a little shepherd (Pat Edson).



**TAILORING DETAIL** — Note the tailoring excellence exemplified in the pleating of the gray coat modeled by Shepherdess Jeannene Thompson of Ozona.

man, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, and Frank Roddie of Brady, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, made the presentation of awards.

Winners, other than the Grand Prizes, were: Junior Division, first, Patsy Davis, Sterling City, dress; second, Louise King, San Marcos, dress; and third, Ann Ward, Melvin, dress.

In the Senior Division winners were: first, Wanda Fisk, Dallas, suit; second, Merdie Mae Barth, Fredericksburg, dress; and third, Dorene

Moore, Texas Tech, suit.

Judges were Miss Nena Roberson, Extension Service Assistant Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Nanalee Clayton, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; Miss Elizabeth Tarpley, University of Texas Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Lydia Pool, Chas. Schreiner Co., Kerrville; Mrs. M. Calloway, Kendall-Hodges, Fredericksburg; and Mrs. R. G. Jordan, Bexar County Home Demonstration Agent.

The following day a parade was given in honor of the Shepherdess and her court of winners.

## Texas Winner Is Ranchwife, Mother, Seamstress Supreme

JOY SHORT, 20-year-old senior grand prize winner from Texas, has more to do than just see that her dressmaking is superior. Joy has been married two years and is the wife of Leslie Short, Jr., of Bandera. They live on a ranch in the Texas Hill Country and have a 10-months-old daughter (10 months in October).

Joy has been sewing since she was old enough to make her doll clothes. Much of her clothing inclination was nurtured by her mother, who is a former home demonstration agent of Houston.

Born in Lockhart, Joy has lived in many parts of the state, moving to Fort Stockton and to Houston and finally attending college at Sul Ross in Alpine. She was a home economics major in college and had planned to be a designer, but Les Short, Jr., had other designs.

In 1949 Joy was named "Miss Fort Stockton", so this is not the first major honor that has come her way. She is the former Joy Hickman.

This is her second year to enter the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Her first year she won second place in the Fort Stockton area show. This year, aside from the winning angle, there is a note of interest concerning Joy's garment — a white after 5 dress.

Her mother is now employed by

Three Weavers Co. in Houston. This summer that company made ten white wool blankets for the White House. Her mother sent Joy the remnant of the blanket material and she created her dress and matching stole from this wool. "The only label I could get," she smiled, "is 100% Virgin Wool Blanket."

Her husband's comment on her grand prize award was, "Well, I'll grow it and you can wear it." Joy received an all-expense trip to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention in El Paso in November and also to Portland, Oregon in December for the National Style Show.

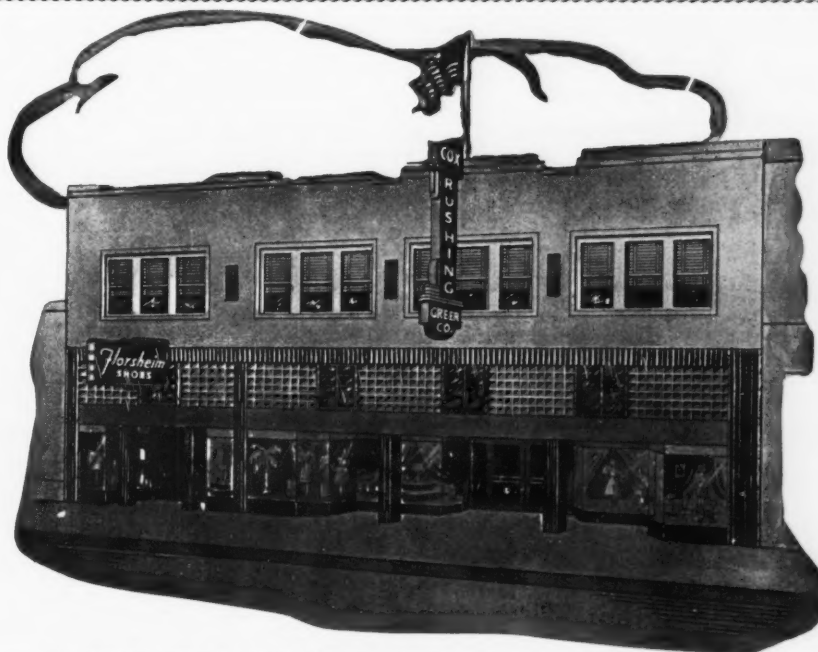


**HERDER'S DREAM** — Some people "dream of Jeannie with the light brown hair," but Hondo Crouch, depicting an old sheep herder in the prologue of the style show commentary, dreamed of goats with blue, pink and yellow hair. These Angora triplets were dyed those respective colors and presented to the Shepherdess; however, she didn't get to keep them. Instead, the Texas Delaine Merino Record Association gave her a \$25 award for helping promote the use of their fine wool.

## Shepherdess Is All-Round Girl

THE WOOL and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas is 15-year-old Jeannene Thompson who won her title over senior competition in the state "Make It Yourself with Wool and Mohair" contest. She made a gray coat of her own design with intricate tailoring details to merit this coveted title and an all-expense trip to Portland, Oregon and the national contest. She will also receive a trip to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' annual convention in El Paso in November and the Delaine Breeders of Texas presented her with an additional \$25 for promoting the use of their fine wool.

(Continued on page 67)

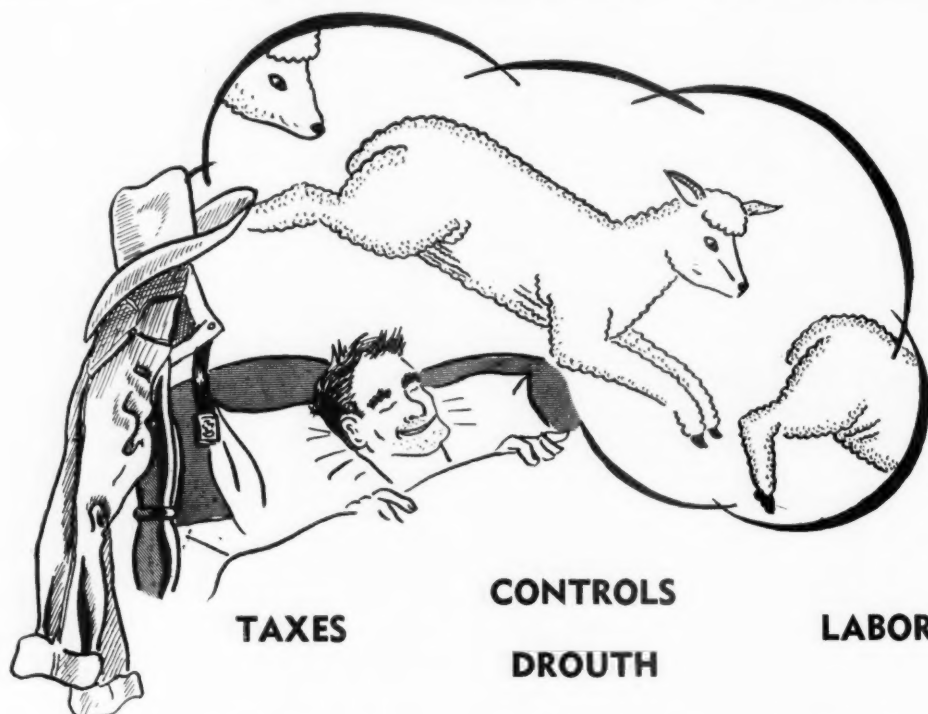


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**FOUNTAIN HIGHLIGHTS** — Over the fountain, which was located in the center of a simulated patio where the contestants modeled, was the booth for the commentator, Mrs. Leslie Culmer of Frost Bros., San Antonio; Mrs. Agnes Holley, organist; and Mrs. Clyde Parker of Kerrville, mistress of ceremonies. During the show, the fountain emitted bubbles symbolic of the shepherd's dream. Note bubble in front of Mrs. Culmer.

## Shepherdess

(Continued from page 65)

Jeannene is a sophomore in Ozona High School. She makes all of her own clothes and those of her 18-year-old sister who is now a freshman at Baylor University. The Thompson sisters are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Thompson of Ozona. Mr. Thompson is a banker there.

When Jeannene is ready for her college work she plans to go to Stephens, College, Missouri, and major in designing.

Her home economics teacher, Mrs. Janie B. Hull of Ozona, will accompany her to the national convention. Jeannene gives Mrs. Hull credit for helping her develop her sewing inter-

est. She began her sewing career in the seventh and eighth grades. The Shepherdess was born in Abilene, Texas.

Jeannene, besides her evident ability as a seamstress and clothes designer, is really an All-American, All-Round girl. She paints and has taken art for some time. She is noted in her home town as a singer and has studied voice for the last six years. Incidentally, she is on the women's program to sing at the State Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention. She is active in church work and sings in the choir. In the high school band she is a twirler and made her own uniform. Another of her specialties in designing is making wedding dresses.

Her teachers say that she is excellent in every field — in her studies, in sports, and in her ability to get along with others. Texas is very proud to have her represent the state.

## Fort Stockton Observes Texas Wool and Mohair Week

IN OBSERVANCE of Texas Wool and Mohair Week, members of the Pecos County Auxiliary of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association presented an all-wool style show. The show was directed by Mrs. William F. Moore, assisted by Mrs. D. J. Sibley, Jr.

The show was held in the high school auditorium, which featured decorations of an old-fashioned parlor with love seat and lady and gentleman chairs.

As Mrs. J. T. Baker, second president of the State Auxiliary, and Mrs. Marsh Lea, second secretary, discussed styles of wool and mohair, Mrs. Page Carson entered wearing an all-wool suit of 1890.

Other models showed all-wool costumes from local merchants.

Representing Wilson-Vickery, Misses Dotsie Stephenson, Martha Lynn Nix, Jimmie Ann Vickery, and Mrs. W. W. Vickery; representing Lewis Dress Shop, Misses Peggy Lawrence, Connie Russell, and Mrs. Paul Hall; representing N. Winkler's and Sons, Miss Louann Dyche, Mrs. Wilson Smith, Mrs. Billy Moody, and Terry Gilley; representing Louise Edwards, Misses Becky Walker and Janet Williams.

Among the present styles modeled, several from the past were shown: Mrs. H. F. Gilley wore a plum wool cashmere from the year 1890, a "second

day" dress owned by Mrs. Dan Bihl; Mrs. Dred Wood was attired in a wool crepe from the early 1900's and escorted by Morris Childer, wearing a handsome Prince Albert wool coat worn in 1910; Mrs. Carl Butz, chose her trousseau suit of 1927; Mrs. H. F. Gilley wore Mrs. Butz's formal a duchess dress from the year 1927, Jan Cunningham selected the college "sloppy joe" of the year 1942; and Mrs. Jud Montgomery wore a dress of her aunt's from 1904.

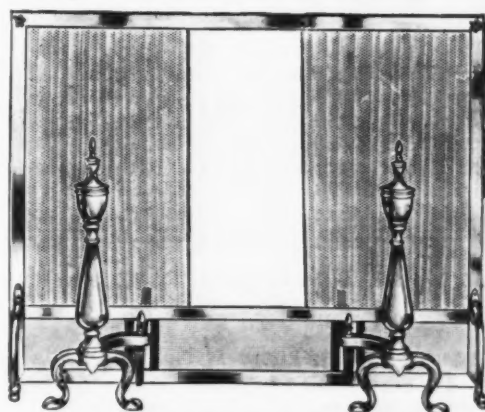
Entertainment between the showing of teen clothes, dresses and suits was Suzie Eaton and her lamb "Spot" singing "Mary had a Little Lamb," "The Preacher and the Bear" sung by Buddy Bowers, Hayes Parker and Jimmy Redden; "Ole Maid" by Beverly Wilson, Nancy Bungardner, Sharon Johnson, directed by Miss Doris Owen, music teacher in Comanche School, with Miss Dulcie Ligon at the piano, Miss Lois Long gave "The Waltz" by Dorothy Parker.

Mrs. William F. Moore, commentator for the style show introduced Mrs. R. L. Walker of Fort Stockton, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Auxiliary. Mrs. Walker thanked the merchants and Auxiliary members for their cooperation.

Timely tunes of the past and present were played during the show by Mrs. Hart Johnson and Mrs. Garland Casebeer.

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WBAP "570," 7:30 a. m. and 12:15 p. m.

At Fort Worth

## Dry Weather and Stock Cars Control Trend of Livestock Trade

By Ted Gouldy

THE EXTREME dry weather and the stock car shortage have been the dominant factors in the sheep and lamb trade at Fort Worth during the past month, as well as controlling the trend of cattle and calf prices.

At this writing the stock car shortage appears much improved and this has been due to action of the rail lines to stop diversion of livestock cars in the Northern part of the country and they make extra effort to move more of them to the Southwest.

During October Charles A. Stewart of the Livestock Traffic Association at Fort Worth, the Fort Worth Livestock Market Institute, the Fort Worth Stockyards and commission dealers and order buyers sent a flood of telegrams to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to Texas' congressmen and senators.

This pressure was, no doubt, instrumental in getting the relief that is currently noticeable in a little more abundant supply of rolling stock into the Southwest.

Stocker and feeder demand for sheep and lambs was slowed down and prices worked lower during the period. Cattle and calf prices also eased as the stock water and feed situations became more critical.

A tendency to rally has been noted on cattle and calf prices with many observers expressing the view that the low point of the Fall season had been suffered during the third week of October.

Packers reported that in the case of medium and common grades of many varieties of meat, they were unable to obtain "ceiling" prices. The dressed meat trade in the East also reflected this condition.

The continued rise of feed prices has been contrary to the general predictions of earlier in the Fall and bookings are reported by Fort Worth feed processors at record levels.

Sales of lambs included 300 at 94 pounds from Allison Farms of El Paso at \$31, and some No. 2 pelt lambs averaging 84 pounds from Ault and Conway of Tom Green County cashed at \$30. Eighty-three head of toppey feeders from V. L. Patterson of Fluvanna cashed at \$28 in the wool. Leon Land and Cattle Co., Pecos, had 200 clipped lambs of 82 pounds at \$30 and about 200 ewes of 94 pounds at \$16 out of the wool.

W. F. Lange, Rannels County, had 125 yearling weathers at over 102 pounds at \$28. G. D. Bell, McCullough County, marketed 211 clipped

yearlings at 85 pounds at \$25. W. A. Halamick, San Angelo, had some medium fat yearlings at 96 pounds at \$25, and 146 feeder yearlings at 88 pounds at \$22.

Again a large part of the run was canner and low grade slaughter ewes and in this department Mary Lea McKenzie, Fort Stockton, sold 798 canner ewes at 92 pounds at \$13. J. R. Duncan, Coleman, had 155 strong canner ewes at 94 pounds at \$14, which carried a few fats. Frank Miller, Roswell, N. M., had a load of 91-pound ewes at \$13. J. T. Watts of McCullough County had 94-pound ewes at \$12.50 and 217 yearlings and two's averaging 91 pounds at \$23.50. Atkins and Keeney sold 228 ewes at 80 pounds at \$12.50 and 175 shorn lambs and yearlings at 67 pounds at \$20 and about 25 two's at 89 pounds at \$18.

Careful sorting resulted in many old ewes going back as stockers out of these bunches such as the 67 from Felix E. Murr of Junction at 83 lbs. and \$15, while the canner end of 37 head at 84 pounds drew \$13. Delivan Chadwick, Junction, also had 77 head in a load stockered at 86 pounds at \$15, while 11 were canners at \$12.50. Carl W. Murr, Junction, had similar luck with 132 canners at \$12.50 and 44 head out at \$15. Damon Evans, Junction had 192 ewes at 75 pounds at \$12.

Ralph Cooper, Motley County, had 709 ewes at 91 pounds at \$13. J. W. Espy, McCullough County, had a load of 90-pound ewes at \$12.50. Fat old wethers found popular prices at \$18 to \$19, a few higher. Typical of this class were the 96 pounders of Oscar Holland of Goldthwaite at \$19.

In the cattle trades some typical sales included 34 Angus yearlings from C. H. Wylie of Coke County that averaged 544 pounds and brought \$34 as feeders. He also had 136 mixed yearlings and two-year-olds of the same type that averaged 894 pounds at \$33, even after the sharp break in the market earlier in the month. These sold October 22.

Beggs Cattle Co., King County, had 102 Brahma yearlings at 541 pounds at \$30.50, and another lot of 110 head at 423 pounds at \$31. Bryant Edwards, Clay County, sold 93 steers of 1,209 pounds at \$34.50 for feeders.

Mrs. Ollie P. Anderson had 75 cows at 661 pounds at \$17 with their calves at \$35. R. H. Gaudin, Palo Pinto County had 31 calves at 376 pounds at \$38.50, October 23.



# ogical Market

## Have You A Contract?

THE OTHER day a livestock man declared that he was in trouble and didn't like it a bit. It seems that he had delivered the sheep, which he had recently sold, to the siding of the railroad and found that the buyer had not been able to secure the necessary stock cars on which to load the sheep. The buyer had refused to take any responsibility for the sheep or pay for them until they were "loaded on the car." There was no car. Therefore, there could be no sale and the responsibility for the sheep remained in the hands of the grower. The seller felt bad about the deal and both buyer and seller probably ended up feeling bad at each other. This is an example of a misunderstood contract. Some so-called contracts are actually options to buy and generally the grower is on the short end of the deal should any unusual circumstances arise.

Morris H. Taylor, marketing specialist with the Utah State College, outlines the essential elements of a good contract covering livestock purchases. This information is valuable and should be kept for reference by every livestock grower. Some day it may prove of such value that it will save countless hours of worry and perhaps many dollars.

1. Date of contract.
2. Names and addresses of both parties to the contract.
3. Amount of deposit to bind both parties and insure performance. Should be about 15%.
4. Seller must guarantee a clear title.
5. Live stock being sold should be clearly described in terms both parties can understand.
6. Price per hundred or pounds.
7. Delivery date or dates.
8. Place of delivery and weighing.
9. Amount or method of calculating shrinkage.
10. Who is to select live stock for shipment, buyer or seller.
11. Who bears costs of further feeding, etc., if live stock are not accepted on specified delivery dates.
12. Causes seller may use for rejecting certain live stock.
13. Limitation on number or percent of live stock that may be rejected for all causes by buyer.
14. Balance of purchase money to be paid at time of delivery.
15. Seller should be permitted to hold deposits as liquidated damages if buyer refuses to accept delivery as specified.
16. Provide for arbitration of differences of opinion which may arise between buyer and seller.
17. Contract must be signed by both buyer and seller and witnessed.
18. Contract must contain a waiver from the lien holder if there is a

mortgage or lien on live stock, thus giving buyer a clear title.

19. At least one carbon copy should be made of every contract so buyer and seller will have identical copies.

20. Funds for purchase of cattle or lambs must be payable in a specified state or local bank.

21. Does buyer have authorization to act as agent for company he claims to represent? If not, the company is not liable for his acts and producer's recourse is limited to the buyer's financial ability.

## GROWERS OPPOSE PRICE CEILING ROLLBACK

HEADED BY Senator O'Mahoney a twelve-man committee of wool growers vigorously opposed additional roll-backs of wool prices before members of the wool division of O.P.S. Two members of the committee were Texans: Fred Earwood, Sonora and Horace Faucett, Del Rio.

"We pointed out to the OPS officials that domestic wool prices fell below the pre-Korean level in September, 1951; that a recent increase of wool prices on the world market was only temporary; that it is still of the utmost importance that the Government do everything in its power to stimulate an increase in the domestic sheep population, and in the production of wool.

## Rollback Threatens Growth of Sheep Population

"The number of sheep in the United States reached an all-time low in 1949, and even the price increases following 'Korea' have resulted in only a four per cent recovery in the number since that time.

"To roll back prices now would have an unfortunate psychological effect, and would tend to discourage production when it is most needed."

## SHEEP DEPARTMENT HEADS NAMED

DEPARTMENT HEADS have been recently named for the 1952 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, January 25 through February 3. W. A. Bill King was named assistant manager of the Stock Show and livestock superintendent. Walter Rice, Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, will be his assistant. Johnnie Vestal of Armour and Company, Fort Worth; Dr. W. G. Kammlade, Jr., Texas A & M College, and Charles Prindle of John Clay and Company, Fort Worth, are in charge of the sheep show and boys' lamb show.

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**WINNERS ALL** — These girls are the winners of the 1951 "Make It Yourself with Wool or Mohair" contest in Texas. Left to right they are: Wanda Fisk of Dallas, first place senior, suit; Dorene Moore of Sidney, third place senior, navy suit; Merdie Mae Barth of Fredericksburg, second place senior, dress; Jeannene Thompson of Ozona, grand prize junior winner and wool and mohair shepherdess, gray coat; Mrs. Leslie B. Short, Jr. of Bandera, grand prize senior winner, white date dress; Patsy Davis of Sterling City, first place junior, gray dress; Louise King of San Marcos, second place junior, sheer wool dress; and Ann Ward of Melvin, third place junior, red suit.

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## Rambouillet

(Continued from page 43)

Miles Pierce, Alpine; Carlton Bierschwale, Segovia; and L. F. Hodges, Sterling City.

The 1952 San Angelo Fat Stock Show will have no classes for 4 to 6 tooth breeding sheep. The committees setting up the classes felt that sheep this age and good enough to show should be at home producing more of their kind. Classes that will take the places of the 4-6 tooth rams and ewes will be a pen of 3 two tooth rams and a pen of 3 two tooth ewes.

All 4-H Club and FFA Chapter entries in the Boys' Breeding Sheep Classes of the 1952 San Angelo Fat Stock must be registered in the boy's name or transferred to the boy prior to December 1, 1951. Club sponsors should check this detail on their entries right away.

Leonard Richardson, Iraan, Texas, bought a Rambouillet stud ram at the

U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, in Dubois, Idaho, a few days ago.

The Association recently received a letter from a French sheepman who has been ranching in Uruguay the past several years. He says the Rambouillets in Uruguay are very "pleated" and very "covered faced" and are about 50 years behind the times. The government sheep experts there don't believe a smooth, open-faced Rambouillet will give a good weight of wool. This Frenchman asked for photos of the American type and for permission to publish some of the experimental data from the Association Breed Booklet. He foresees a good demand for American Rambouillets in Uruguay before too long.

Many American sheepmen also fail to realize it's pounds of clean wool the buyer pays for.

W. R. (Pop) Lace, a former Sweetwater resident and county agent at Breckenridge for 13 years, has resigned and moved to his farm 17 miles south of Fort Worth. Lace's grandmother settled on the farm in 1877.

The resignation became effective November 1. Bryan Swain of Falls County will succeed Lace at Breckenridge.



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**Area Angus Breeders Plan Annual  
Bull Sale for December 5**

SOME OF the area's most prominent Angus breeders, Moore Bros., Eldorado, Texas, Herman Allen, Menard, Texas, Morgan & Lemley, San Angelo, Texas, J. S. Johnson, Veribest, Texas are holding their First Annual Regular Angus Bull Sale on December 5th at the San Angelo Live-Stock Auction Company.

These breeders plan their breeding programs to produce Angus with plenty of size and ruggedness to satisfy the needs of the range area of the Southwest and at the same time retain the quality and easy keeping abilities for which Angus have always been noted.

To accomplish this constructive breeding program these breeders have not let a few dollars stand in the way of their obtaining some of the finest and largest Angus cows that could be found in the entire United States.

These cows have been mated to some of the finest and best bred Angus herd bulls in America. Herman Allen owns a son of Eilmmere 999th, the senior herd sire of the Penny and James herd at Hamilton, Missouri and considered one of the top sires of the breed. Moore Bros. and J. S. Johnson are using two sons of Bandolier Mercury of French Broad Farms which is considered one of the top Bandolier bulls of the breed.

The French Broad herd of Boling Green, Kentucky won most of the blue ribbons at the 1951 San Angelo Fat Stock Show.

Morgan and Lemley own a son of Quality Prince 17th of Sunbeam which is one of the top Sunbeam bred herd sires in the land. This bull is owned by Carlton Corbin Stoney-broke ranch at Ada, Oklahoma, and was Grand Champion Angus Bull at San Angelo in 1950.

This affords the buyer an opportunity of selecting their bulls from the best of all three of the major Angus blood lines in the country, Sunbeams, Bandoliers, and Eilmmeres.

Ranchmen who have seen this offering have expressed surprise at the quality, size and scale of the cattle. One of them, Carlton Corbin, commented recently that this is the greatest offering of this number Angus bulls ever offered in the United States.

These breeders plan to hold a bull sale of top quality bulls in San Angelo each December. These bulls will be grown in the main on grass and will not be highly fitted and therefore will not demand the fancy prices the same quality bulls would demand under highly fitted conditions. All the bulls offered will be 16 to 30 months old and will be in good breeding condition and ready for heavy service.

These breeders think that since the drouth is so severe and sausage bulls so high it may be a good year for ranchmen to trade their old herd bulls for better ones.

The breeders are interested in every ranchman coming out to see the progress which is being made in quality Angus.

The Dawson Ranch near Shafter has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Allen formerly of Uvalde.

The Allens are developing an irrigation system from a large spring near headquarters with the help of the Highland Soil Conservation District.

P. J. Rodgers of Haxtun, Colorado bought 1,500 good age crossbred Rambouillet-Delaine ewes from John R. Joyce, II of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Rodgers also bought 1,500 mixed lambs from Fred Ball of San Angelo and 50 crossbred rams from John R. Joyce.

Miles Culwell of San Angelo shipped 1,100 solid-mouth ewes to Timberlake, South Dakota the third week in October. Previously he had sent 1,000 head to that country.

Culwell ranched at Timberlake about three years and recently sold his ranch to A. E. Neal of San Angelo, and Stanley Mayfield of Sonora.

The ewes he purchased averaged about 517 a head. Most of the sheep came from the George Renfro, Horace Holiman and Leroy Spires ranches.

Pat Rose, Jr. got considerable destructive criticism recently as news of his fishing trip leaked out. Seems that the fifteen fisherman on the creek soon found out that Pat had brought only fourteen beer-bottle openers.

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## *In Memoriam*



### **W. E. STEPHENSON**

W. E. STEPHENSON, 65, long-time Upton County ranchman, died October 5 at his home in Rankin.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Stephenson came to Texas in 1902. He lived in Merkel before coming to Upton County in 1907. Since 1915 he has ranched near Rankin.

Survivors are his widow; one daughter, Mrs. Charles Vardy, Rankin; one son, Pfc. W. R. Stephenson, Keesler Field, Miss.; one sister, Mrs. S. H. Bean of Rankin; and three brothers, including Bob Stephenson of Alpine.

### **W. C. (BILL) FULLER**

WILLIAM CALVIN (BILL) FULLER, 65, native of Concho County and registered Rambouillet breeder for 34 years died of a heart attack October 6. He was enroute to San Angelo from the ranch.

Mr. Fuller started in the Rambouillet business with 500 Cook-McCorquodale ewes. He leased a ranch at Orient from 1924 to 1925.

V. D. Fuller, father of Bill Fuller, came to Paint Rock in 1879. In 1926, Bill Fuller bought a ranch 12 miles southeast of Paint Rock where the Concho River runs into the Colorado. This is the headquarters ranch now.

The Fuller Rambouillet breeding flock will be carried on by his son John when he returns from duty with the Air Force in Iceland. At present Mrs. Fuller is operating the ranch.

Survivors include: his widow; two sons, W. C. Fuller, Jr. of Seminole and Capt. John W. Fuller stationed in Iceland; one daughter, Mrs. Francis Thomas of Abilene; three brothers, Fred of San Angelo, Walter and V. D. of Christoval; one sister, Mrs. Henry Dail of Melvin; and five grandchildren.

The brothers of the late Mr. Fuller are all on the Door Key Ranch.

### **E. E. FOSTER**

E. E. FOSTER, 77, pioneer Tom Green county resident, died October 6 following complications from an attack of virus pneumonia. Mr. Foster came to Texas from Georgia when he was 19 years old. He came to San Angelo in 1895. After his marriage in 1896, he and his wife made their home in Knickerbocker where he was engaged in farming and ranching.

He was a member of the county school board for many years and also served as a trustee in his own district for a long period. He was county commissioner for 20 years. His last term was in 1944.

During his term of office he helped to build the new Tom Green County courthouse, the county library, the Oakes Street Bridge, the Seven-Mile Bridge, most of the hard-surfaced roads in the county, and the paved streets in the town of Christoval.

Foster Park, located between Tankersley and Knickerbocker, is named in honor of Mr. Foster.

Edwin Mayer of Sonora sold 1,200 good-age ewes to P. J. Rodgers of Haxtun, Colorado at \$16 a head. The sheep were delivered October 31.



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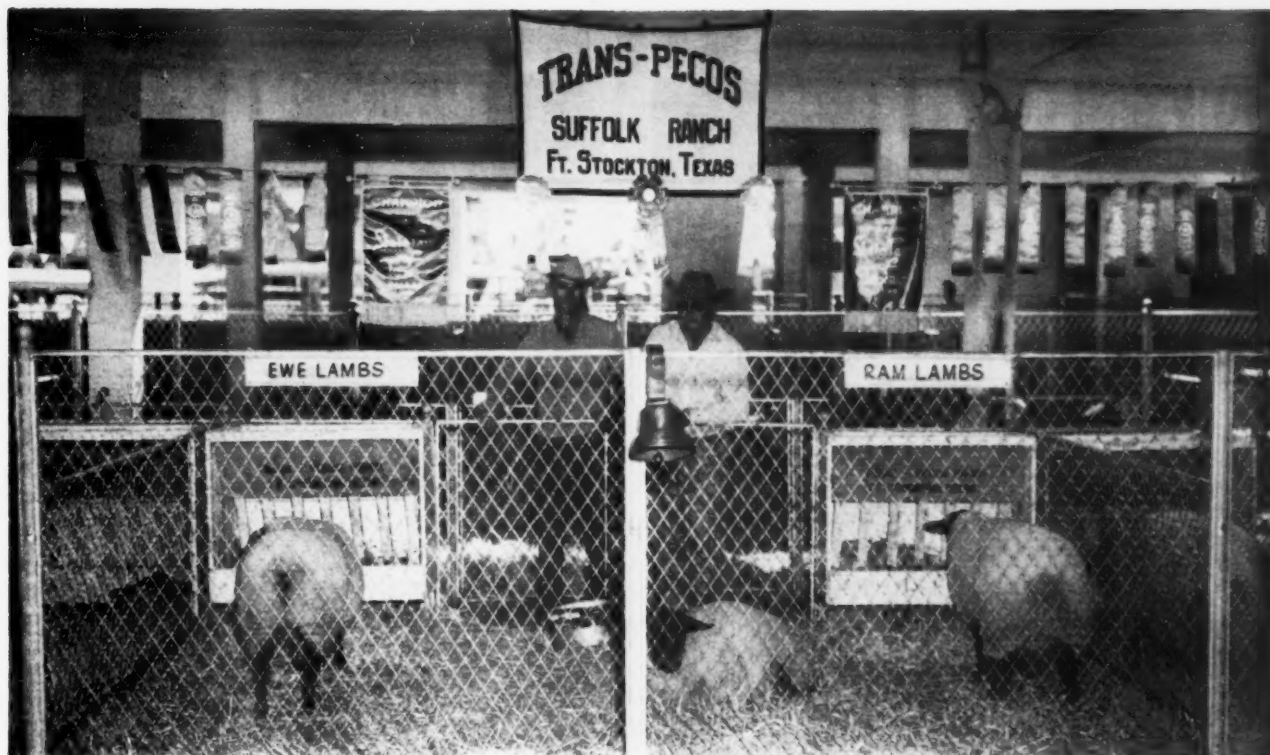
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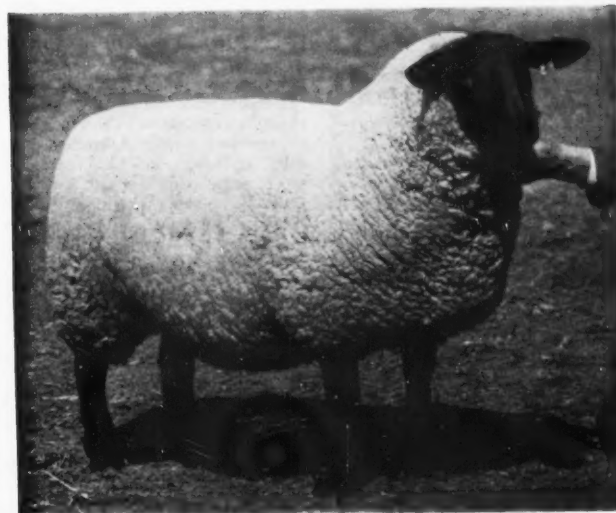
# **TRANS-PECOS SUFFOLK EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR**

Johnny Bryan, who has developed the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton, into one of the best Suffolk breeding establishments in the country, had an attractive exhibit at Dallas. Note the ribbons.

His champion ram and ewe were particularly outstanding and were in such fine condition that they drew praise from the judge and many of the sheepmen who saw them. Johnny was hopeful that he could take his flock to the Kansas City Royal this year but the dry weather and labor shortage put a crimp in his plans. Bryan and Ham Forrester, Del Rio, another Suffolk breeder, are shown.

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**INITIAL DRAWING** - This picture was taken May 14, 1946, and shows the initial drawing by the County Agents to decide which sheep should go to each county.

Agents represented in the picture from left to right: Garret E. Blackwell, Asst. County Agent Dona Ana County, N. M.; Allen R. Wisenbaker, Mgr. Sears Roebuck Store, El Paso; Eugene E. Parker, County Agricultural Agent, Sierra County, N. M.; C. M. Knight, Hudspeth County, Texas, and Roy L. Dye, Jr., Asst. County Agent, El Paso County, Texas.

## Sears Foundation Sponsors 4-H Club Livestock Program

By Ray Hastings  
 Assistant County Agent, El Paso County

THE SEARS Foundation Sheep program is enabling El Paso Valley 4-H Club boys and girls to have a livestock program in the "big middle" of a highly specialized cotton producing irrigated valley. In years past El Paso has been thought of as something of a cattle center for the western part of the state but the valley proper has never had a real livestock industry. This is because cotton is the big money crop, averaging 1½ bales per acre and in some cases producing as high as three bales per acre.

Despite this cotton background, county agents and 4-H Club members wanted some kind of a livestock program. After all, one can't stir up much enthusiasm over an acre 4-H Club cotton demonstration, but a baby lamb, calf or pig is a natural for young club members.

With this in mind, four County Extension workers got together and worked out a sheep breeding program. These men were Roy L. Dye of El

Paso County, Garrett Blackwell of Dona Ana County, E. E. Parker of Sierra County and Cato Knight of Hudspeth County. They met with Cal Johnson of the Sears Foundation and A. R. Wisenbaker, manager of the Sears El Paso store, and in a short time the Sears Foundation Sheep Feeding Program was under way.

In brief this was the plan. Sears Foundation would furnish each county with 12 registered ewes and a ram. Southdowns were selected because it was thought that they would be well suited to valley conditions and because of their value as fat lambs in the livestock shows. Each club member was to pay back a total of three ewe lambs over a period of three years and these lambs would then be given to other 4-H Club members. Dye and Blackwell were selected to go to Kentucky and buy the sheep. They contacted numerous breeders in that state and finally brought back 52 sheep.

When the sheep arrived, the club



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members and their parents, county agents and Sears representatives met at the stockyards and the club members drew for their ewes and the agents drew for the rams for each county. (The rams have been rotated among the different counties.)

All this took place in the fall of 1946. Since that time some forty 4-H Club members have participated in the Southdown program. Hundreds of prizes have been won with these sheep in the Southwestern Livestock Show. In addition, an annual Sears show is being held on the Sears parking lot. The Foundation puts up \$150 in premiums for the District and \$75 for winners from each county. Offspring from Sears sheep have taken the Grand Championships in several of the state's largest livestock shows.

Some of the 4-H Club members who started in this program have now gone on to college or to the Army, but the sheep demonstrations carry on with new and younger club members. One of the El Paso County 4-H Club members who sold his flock when he went off to school, ended up with over \$3,000 from his sheep feeding demonstration.

All in all, the Sears Foundation Southdown Sheep program has been almost 100% successful. A few sheep have died but these have been replaced by the Foundation. Now they are buying four replacement rams as the original ones have been used in all counties. Largely as the result of this work, the Southwestern Livestock Show in El Paso has one of the largest and toughest fat lamb classes to be found anywhere. The club members have developed their love for livestock. They have learned how to

feed, breed and block sheep. They have learned to accept responsibility and how to take defeat in some cases. Most of them have made a little money but this is not the major objective of the program. The main benefit from this endeavor is that these livestock-minded 4-H Club members are "learning to make the best better" and they are not giving anybody any trouble as juvenile delinquents. They are our livestock producers of the future.

### LASSIE CAPTURES SHEEP DOG TRIALS

LASSIE, an imported Border Collie owned by Louie Ragland of Junction captured the major prize in the seventh annual Southwestern Sheep Dog Trials in Kerrville, October 6. Lassie's time was two minutes and 52 seconds on the 200 yards of fixed barriers. During those minutes the dog maneuvered five sheep into a pen, for the prize money of \$50.

The Trials were the closing event of the four day Wool and Mohair Festival in Kerrville.

Winners in the range dog division, named in the order they placed were: Sue, owned by E. E. Evans, Talpa, 32 points, both dog and owner performing for the first time; Queen, owned by J. E. Schwab, Cuero, 31 points; Glenn, owned by Peterson Stock Farms of Kerrville and handled by J. F. Duke of Kerrville, 22 points; Tip, J. F. Duke; and Roy, J. E. Schwab, also a first time entry.

Art Allen, nationally known exhibitor and breeder of Border Collies, judged the trials. Officials were Pierce Hoggett, Jimmie Duke and Guy Powell all of Kerrville.

### W. C. HENDERSON IRION COUNTY AGENT

W. C. HENDERSON is the new county agricultural agent in Irion County. He fills the vacancy left by Larry Graham, who has gone into the insurance business in San Angelo.

Henderson was born and raised in Coleman County near Burkett. He was graduated from Burkett High School in 1942. He attended John Tarleton State College at Stephenville and entered Texas A and M in 1943, but went into the armed services before he completed his college training. In 1947 he was a technical sergeant with the Army of Occupation in Korea. After his discharge he finished his work at A and M in 1948. Since that time he has been assistant Navarro County agent.

In 1947, Henderson married the former Frances Ann Tate of Coleman. They have one son.

### REID WINS HONORS AT NEW MEXICO FAIR

AT THE New Mexico State Fair in Albuquerque, Robert W. Reid of Hillsboro won all prizes in the Senior Angora Goat Show.

Reid has been president of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association. He was the main exhibitor of the breed at the New Mexico Fair.

Reid was elected to the board of directors of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association this August.

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### ANNOUNCING---

On September first I purchased the entire RAMBOUILLET and CORRIEDALE interests of ELLIS OWENS in the firm of NOELKE and OWENS. In the future these sheep will be known as the H. C. NOELKE flock.



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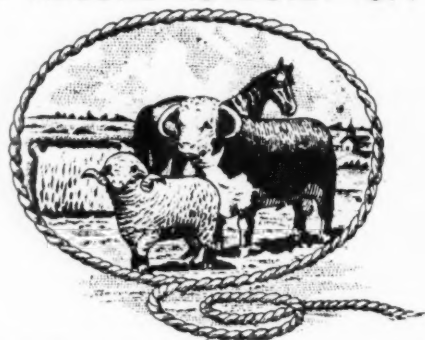
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## Texas Delaine News

By Mrs. G. A. Glimp

THE FAST approaching fall weather, which ordinarily is something one anxiously yearns for after the sweltering summer months, is serving this year as a reminder that winter is not far off. The trend of conversation still prevalent in any congregating of farmers and ranchers is: wonder when it will rain again, how much feed it will take for stock this winter, and how much longer can the wells furnish stock water with the below normal rainfall? It is wonderful how quickly a much needed general rain could reverse these much pondered questions.

In spite of hot dry weather and practically no rain this summer, Clyde Glimp reports his sheep to be in very good condition, and his lambs have developed into a most uniform flock. He recently sold some ewe lambs to Burland Wayne Perry, Goldthwaite club boy, and some breeding ewes to Oscar Stagemoller of Pottsville. We shall be looking forward to seeing results from these sales.

The ram progeny test in Sonora fell far short this year, in so far as Delaine breeders are concerned. There are only twelve head entered under these breeders, Clint Brown, Owen Bragg, and Raymond Walston. More breeders should consider entering this, as it could be a very educational project for any interested breeder.

Joe Le May has let A and M College have twenty-two head of his choice ewes on a fifty-fifty proposition. He is to be commended for this generous act in helping the college build up a good foundation flock of Delaines. These ewes vary in age, and with the exception of three or four sheep, they were topped from his flock.

The Comal County Fair was held in New Braunfels September 28-30. Bill Oliver, Kerr County Agriculture teacher, judged this show with the results as follows:

Aged Rams — 1 and 2, L. and W. Steubing.

Yearling Rams — 1, F. H. Lohman and Son; 2, Steubing; 3, H. W. Dietz.  
Ram Lambs — 1 and 2, Lohman; 3, Steubing.

Aged Ewes — 1, Lohman; 2, Steubing; 3, Dietz.

Yearling Ewe — Lohman.  
Ewe Lambs — 1, Lohman; 2 and 3, Steubing.

Champion Ram — Lohman & Son.  
Champion Ewe — Lohman & Son.

This ewe was awarded Grand Champion ewe over all breeds of the show and awarded a 19 inch trophy as special award.

George Johanson, Clint and Chester Brown were a part of a panel discussion on "Getting More Money for Wool and Mohair," led by Dr. J. C. Miller at the recent Wool and Mohair Festival in Kerrville. These round table discussions proved very beneficial, and subjects were chosen that would interest and profit any sheep and goat man.

Delving a little deeper into the Festival, we find the Delaine Associa-

tion gave the Woman's Auxiliary a \$25 award to be used at their discretion in the "Make It Yourself with Wool or Mohair" style show. This was given as an added prize to the girl chosen to reign as Shepherdess of the Festival, Jeannene Thompson of Ozona.

A number of Delaine breeders and wives attended Purebred Sheep Day and banquet at the Dallas Fair, October 9, and were privileged to hear H. L. Gantz, Southwest Editor of Farm and Ranch, speak on the origin and history of sheep. It was most interesting to note that some of his information was taken from Biblical quotations.

### Delaines at the Fair

The Delaine Show and judging, October 10, was well attended, and some very fine animals were exhibited. The following breeders were represented in the show: Owen Bragg, Hamilton Choat, Paul Gromatzky, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky, Dale Herring, Rex Bomar, and Horace Hinkle. Harold Bragg and Jerry Choat were very much in evidence during the show assisting with show flocks. George Johanson performed his duties as judge in a very capable manner, but often after much deliberation, as the classes consisted of twelve to sixteen very uniform animals. The Fair awards ranged through ten places, but due to space limitations, only the first five places will be listed.

Yearling Rams — 1, Dale Herring; 2, Owen Bragg; 3, Rex Bomar; 4, Horace Hinkle.

Ram Lambs — 1 and 2, Bragg; 3, Paul Gromatzky; 4, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 5, Paul Gromatzky.

Pen of three Ram Lambs — 1, Bragg; 2, Paul Gromatzky; 3, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 4, Herring; 5, H. Choat.

Champion Ram — Owen Bragg.  
Reserve Champion — Dale Herring.  
Yearling Ewes — 1, Bragg; 2, Herring; 3, Bragg; 4, Herring; 5, Paul Gromatzky.

Ewe Lambs — 1, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 2, Bragg; 3, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 4, Bragg; 5, Choat.

Pen of three Yearling Ewes — 1, Herring; 2, Paul Gromatzky; 3, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky.

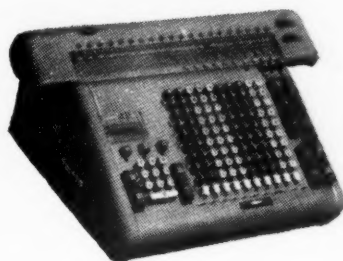
Pen of three Ewe Lambs — 1, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 2, Bragg; 3, Choat; 4, Herring; 5, Paul Gromatzky.

Champion Ewe — T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky.

Reserve Champion — Bragg.  
Exhibitor's Flock — 1, Bragg; 2, Herring; 3, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 4, Choat; 5, Paul Gromatzky.  
Get of Sire — 1, Bragg; 2, T. G. and M. E. Gromatzky; 3, Herring; 4, Paul Gromatzky; 5, Choat.

A. B. Hightower and Johnnie Hamby of Sonora have purchased 1,500 acres of grassland near Muskogee, Oklahoma, on the Arkansas River. They plan to take in cattle there for pasture.

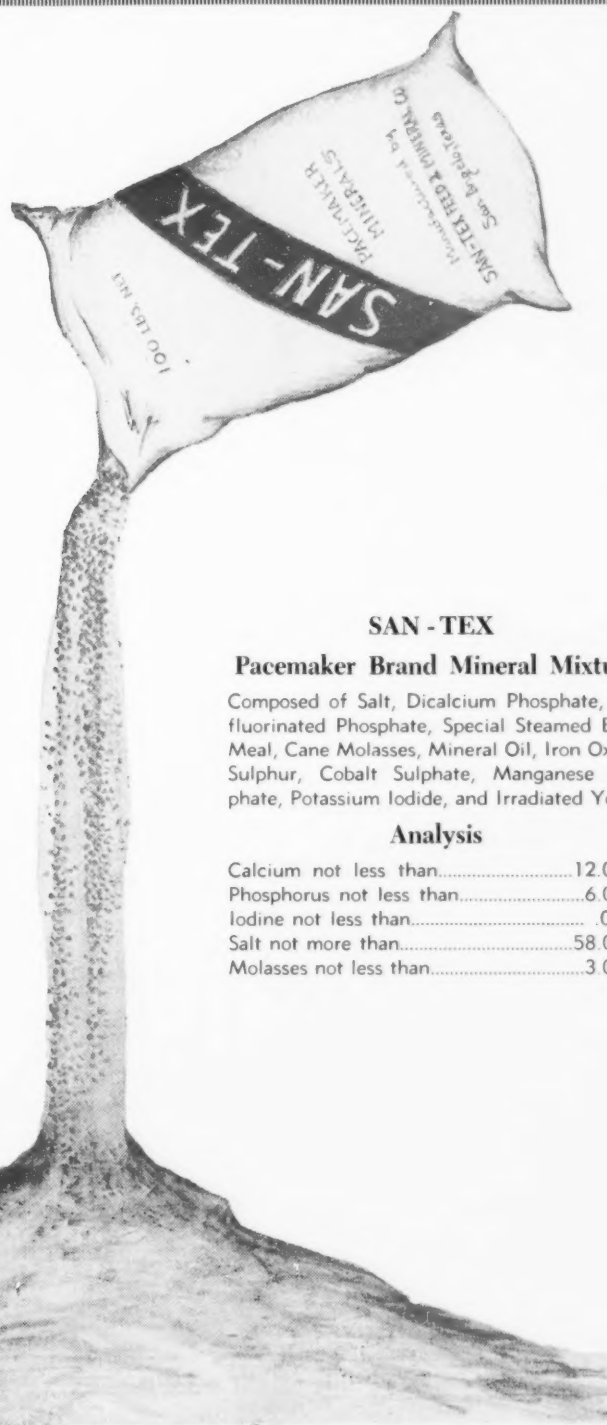
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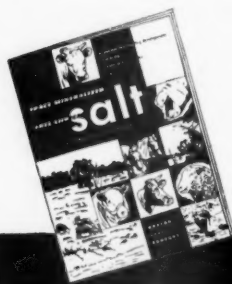
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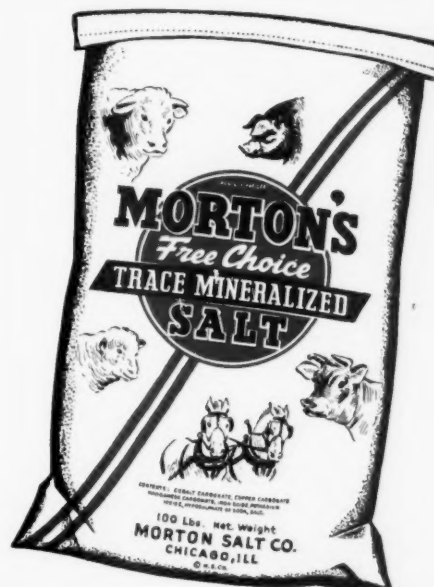
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